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VOL. XVIII NO. 255 - BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MISSION OF "BROADENING LIBERTY."

MacDonald's Prologue For R. T. Conference.

DELEGATES DISCUSSING AND STILL DISCUSSING.

Yet No Agreement On Communal Problem.

(Special Cable to the "Chronicle.")

The week-end is noteworthy for the continued negotiations made for an agreed settlement of the outstanding differences. But according to the well-informed sources, no definite agreement has been finally or unanimously reached, though an overwhelming majority is inclined to accept the solution of the Hindu-Muslim differences on the basis of joint electorates with safeguards for minorities. Meanwhile, the British Press expresses anxiety about the omission of the British Government to meet the Conference with a definite plan. Mr. J. L. Garvin in the "Observer" in a series of special articles demands a strong central Government. Indications point to the Conference proving the wisdom of the Congress in keeping aloof, since no satisfactory and honourable solution seems likely

TO WORK FOR EQUAL STATUS.

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Purpose of R. T. Conference

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Prime Minister delivered the traditional review of Home, Empire and Foreign Affairs at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall, which followed the magnificent pattern of the past. In the course of the review, the Premier referred to the work accomplished by the Imperial Conference. He said that 1926 had declared equal status and 1930 was settling what those words meant in terms of legal and administrative changes. The task of broadening liberty which had engaged the attention of the Imperial Conference, would be undertaken at the forthcoming India Round Table Conference.

NEED FOR SPIRITUAL UNDERSTANDNG.

After alluding to the complexities of the Imperial Conference, Mr. MacDonald said: "One Conference ends and another begins. An enormous burden lies on the shoulders of His Majesty's Ministers and their tasks call for keen spiritual understanding; not merely understanding of mind, not merely understanding of logic of affairs, but understanding of the spirit of the peoples of the Dominions, bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh; but in addition to it, understanding of that wonderful people, their old philosophy and gorgeous and ancient historical colouring and ancestry—Indian colleagues who have come to confer with us. Unless we have that spiritual understanding, we may plan and may build, but we shall have no contentment in our quarters. It is very appropriate that we should meet here, for genius who builds the best builds on old foundations and draws wisdom and inspiration from walls like these, which encompass us to-night and which hold in their keeping memories of great events and of great personalities in our history."

MISSION OF BROADENING LIBERTY.

Mr. MacDonald continuing said: "While we are regretfully bidding farewell to the Dominion Premiers, we are welcoming H. H. the Aga Khan and his colleagues. We shall be in conference with the representatives of the people with whom we have been thrown in closest contact for centuries, whose history we have moulded, the ways of whose destiny we have changed and whose minds we have influenced. With their representatives and their Princes, we shall be engaged in the same task of broadening liberty, so that we may live with them under the same Crown, they enjoying the freedom in Self-Government which is essential for national self-respect and contentment.

I must say in one sentence what must make my position clear. It is very regrettable that the attempt should be made, not by conference and deliberation, but by disintegration of order, to gain his end. These things rouse enmity, cause loss and suffering and put obstacles in way of those who claim their rights and those who wish with all their heart to grant them. Those who have come here to deliberate and negotiate deserve the fullest meed of gratitude both of India and of Great Britain."—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON PROCEDURE

—:o:—

Delegates Keenly Divided.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The British Indian Delegation met in the afternoon and had a long discussion on the procedure to be followed and the order in which subjects should be taken up for consideration at the full Conference. It was decided that the Prime Minister should be the President, and Lord Sankey, Deputy President. It was also decided to appoint a panel of six Chairmen, namely, H. H. the Aga Khan and Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to represent British India, two Indian Princes and two representatives of the British Delegation, of whom Lord Reading is likely to be one.

There was a long discussion on the question of procedure. One section headed by Mr. Jinnah expressed the opinion that it should first be decided whether the future form of constitution should be federal or unitary. A number of delegates raised the question of safeguards and cognate matters. Another section headed by Mr. Jayakar and supported by Sir Bhupendra Mitra strongly urged that it was essential to know first whether India was going to get full self-government before deciding the details. Mr. Chintamani urged that the Government should make an authoritative statement of policy. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that the only subject interesting him was full Dominion Status. The question of Provincial Autonomy was not as important as the construction of a strong Central Government. Discussion had not concluded, when the Conference was adjourned to November 13.

Mr. Jayakar and Sir Bhupendra Mitra were added to the Procedure Committee of the Conference. The Conference also decided that Mr. U Ba Pe should speak for Burma at the inaugural ceremony.

The Procedure Committee met

(Continued on page 7.)

SUIT AGAIST GOVT.

Owner Of Navjivan Press Building To Sue For Rent

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 11.

Mr. Jivanlal Desai, a Barrister and wner of the building housing the "Navjivan" Press of Mahatma Gandhi which had been confiscated by the Government uner the Press Ordinance had given two months' notice to Government to pay a rent of Rs. 400 per mooth from the day the Government took possession of the building till it was returned to "Navjivan" Press. The two months period of notice having expired Mr. Desai will shortly file a suit against the Government.—A. P.

Whitley Commission Leaves For Calcutta

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

The Chairman and members of the Whitley Commission sailed this morning by S. S. "Aronda" for Calcutta 'en route' to Delhi after completing their Burma tour. —A. P.

THE TRICOLOUR ON THE RAJABAI TOWER

A national flag was seen fluttering over the Rajabhoy Tower, University Gardens, Bombay on Tuesday afternoon. The flag was placed just above the clock facing the Esplanade Maidan. It was not known who hoisted the flag.

In the meantime a sergeant arrived on the scene and going up the tower removed the flag.

"CROWDS DISPERSED BY LIGHT CANES"

Alleged Stone Throwing

NAGPUR, Nov. 11.

It is stated that when a police force was returning from Daji School Polling Booth after polling was over it was stoned by a crowd but there were no serious injuries. It is alleged that there were stones throwing and cries of "shame" when a police force was returning from the Mahal Polling Booth and the crowd was dispersed by the use of light canes under the orders of Mr. Harban Singh, City Superintendent of Police, causing slight injuries to a few persons.—A. P.

MASS PICKETING OF POLLING BOOTHS

Extremely Poor Voting

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 10.

Vigorous mass picketing of polling booths is going on since the morning here. Sjt. Nanaji Lotlikaran, Congress worker and four volunteers were arrested. Extremely poor voting is recorded. Mr. Karawala and six volunteers were arrested to-day for picketing polling booths at Pulgaon. There is no voting at Warora.

Cuttack.—A hartal was observed here yesterday in consequence of arrests of Rama Devi, wife of Gopabandhu Chowdhury, President of the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee, who is now a prisoner in jail and Nityananda Kanogee, a local pleader and Congressman.

Police to-day raided Swaraj Ashram and removed property including furniture.—A. P.

Dead Magistrate's Pathetic Gesture.

VIMALA GUPTE'S GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

Mystery Of Police Firing At Chirner.

The Chirner (Panvel) Shooting Inquiry Committee examined more witnesses, when it met again in the Servants' of India Society's Hall on Tuesday morning.

A Hindu resident of Panvel who did not wish to disclose his name for obvious reasons was the first witness examined. This anonymous witness was named "Witness No. 21". In the course of his evidence, he stated that he went to Chirner on private business four days previous to the launching of forest Satyagraha on September 25. On the day of the Satyagraha, his eleven year old son eluded them and went to the Akkadevi hill to see the Satyagraha operations. Witness went to look after him and reached the foot of the Akkadevi Hill when the Satyagraha had nearly finished. The Police and the Satyagrahis were coming down the hill. Some of the Satyagrahis were arrested.

On the police reaching the foot of the hill, the volunteers, Desh Sevikas and some people of Chirner made a cordon to enable the police to pass on through the thick crowds that had assembled near the banyan tree. Behind the police, were the Magistrate and the Police Inspector. The whole party thus reached the rivulet. Witness was closely following the police. Some of the constables had crossed the rivulet and others were in the act of doing so, when suddenly some of the policemen turned their faces towards the people and opened firing. Witness was to the north-east of the police, while the Magistrate and the Inspector were a little behind him.

After the firing had ceased, witness returned back towards the hill to search for his son. On his way he saw the dead body of the Magistrate and just in front of him near a hedge was lying the "Round Guard" also shot dead. Witness also saw the Inspector near a bush. He was surrounded by some 10 or 12 persons some of whom were abusing him and threatening him with assault.

Witness tried to pacify the people and proceeded as far as the foot of the hill. Not finding his son even there, he turned back to go to Chirner. On his way to Chirner, he saw near the dead body of the Magistrate, the orderly of the Inspector with a belt of cartridges probably belonging to the Inspector. Near the "mall" he also noticed two wounded men. He was warned by some women not to go in the direction of the Ganpati temple in the village because the police were firing even there.

He reached the place of his friend taking a circuitous route.

In his cross-examination witness said that he heard the Inspector say something before the police opened firing. It appeared to be an order for firing.

WORDS BETWEEN MAGISTRATE AND INSPECTOR.

Two villagers from Chirner who received bullet wounds in the Chirner police firing on September 25, and are still lying in the Congress Hospital were orally examined by the Committee at the Congress Free Hospital, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon. Both the witnesses were injured in the arm necessitating immediate surgical attention and amputation. They deposed that they were merely spectators to the Satyagraha and that firing was opened by the police without any warning. One of them stated that he was shot near the Ganpati temple in the village.

The Committee sat again in the evening and examined Dr. W. N. Khare of Panvel who had gone to Chirner on a medical mission on the day of the forest satyagraha. He said that after the firing he and Dr. Phadke treated in all more than 40 cases of bullet injuries. He corroborated Dr. Phadke's evidence and said that while over the hill there was a conversation between Inspector Patil and the Magistrate over the removal of the handcuffs from the wrists of the arrested Satyagrahis. The Magistrate was asking the Inspector to remove the handcuffs while the latter appeared to be unwilling to do so.

VIMALA GUPTE.

Miss Vimala Gupte who was very near the Magistrate at the time he was shot dead in the Chirner firing was the next witness examined. She stated that her age was 15 and that she was the sister of the young Dictator of Panvel. Accompanied by five or six Desh Sevikas she started from Panvel on the morning of September 25 and reached Chirner at noon. At about 1-30 p.m. she with her friends reached the maidan at the foot of the hill. Besides her about 60 women had assembled there to witness the Satyagraha.

Q: You went to offer Satyagraha?—Yes.

Witness proceeding stated that about 5,000 people had assembled under the banyan tree at the foot of the hill. At about 3 p.m. about two or three hundred Satyagrahis went up the hill to offer Satyagraha. Witness remained under the banyan tree chanting bhajan. A few minutes after the Satyagrahis had gone over the hill, the Police Inspector accompanied by about 20 policemen also followed them. The Magistrate, however, remained at the foot of the hill, but apart from the crowds.

MAGISTRATE FEELS SORRY.

Half an hour after the departure of the police on the hill some Congress volunteers came down and reported to the Magistrate that the Inspector had ordered a lathi charge. The Magistrate felt sorry and went up the hill to see things for himself. She did not know what happened over the hill, but after some time the whole party consisting of the police, some arrested persons, the Mamlatdar, the Inspector and the crowds came down the hill.

Witness stated that it was the usual practice of the Congress there to form a cordon and allow facilities to the police while removing arrested persons and in accordance with this practice, as soon as the police party reached the foot of the hill, the Desh Sevikas and Congress volunteers formed a cordon to enable the police to escort the arrested satyagrahis.

Continuing Miss Vimala stated that the police party had moved some distance beyond the banyan tree when all of a sudden some of them turned round and opened firing. She was then just near the Magistrate. Hardly half-a-minute had elapsed when on looking round she noticed the Magistrate falling down. He was struck with a bullet and he fell on his back.

WHO ORDERED THE FIRING?

At the time she saw the Magistrate dropping on the ground he had raised his left hand and was shouting "Who ordered the firing"? Witness hurried towards the Magistrate and took his head in her arms and and shouted for assistance. The sepoy of the Magistrate and some other people rushed to the spot and advised her to leave the place at once as firing was still going on. The shots appeared to come from a bush and some shots came from another direction.

After ten minutes witness left the place and joined the women and by taking a about route reached Chirner where a waiting motor car took them to Panvel.

In cross-examination witness stated that she was unable to say where Inspector Patil was at the time of the firing.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday.

MISGIVINGS ABOUT AGA KHAN

Simla Circles Jubilant

WHY WAS HE MADE SPOKESMAN?

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

Considerable amazement is expressed here in political circles at the selection of Aga Khan as permanent Chairman of British Indian Delegates and even Conservative officials, though they are delighted at his selection, are surprized at such a good turn to their politics. The Aga Khan, it will be recalled, was according to Sir Fazli Husain's secret instructions to Muslim Delegates, to be chosen as spokesmen of Muslim delegates, so that politics of All-Parties' Muslim Conferences, for which the Aga Khan was made mouthpiece should take a dominant position as against Jinnahites and others, but the selection of the Aga Khan as spokesman for the whole Delegation, in preference to men like Messrs. Sastri and Sapru is held to be a triumph for reactionaries and communalists at the cost of Nationalists.

Here in Government of India circles the Aga Khan is known to be the man who, as member of Lord Curzon's Council, endorsed every measure of repression including the Official Secrets Act. He has never been known to take a Nationalist view, has never lived in India, has profoundly partisan views, as shown at the All-Parties' Muslim Conference, and what is worse upholds the aristocracy as against democracy.

Thus his selection as spokesman of British Indian delegates is taken in the nationalist circles here, as a definite proof that delegates from India do not represent the Indian point of view and do not mean to advance the cause of Democracy.

And if any doubt is left regarding the character of forces that work from this seat of authority in India, these should be removed on the 14th morning. I am told that the news of Aga Khan's selection, as a permanent chairman has raised considerable surprise at the Viceroy's House.

TO-DAY'S HARTAL

—:o:—

Protest Against Round Table Conference

The Hartal in the City, as a protest against the Round Table Conference is expected to be a complete one.

"INDIANS SHOULD NEVER THINK OF EQUAL RIGHTS"

—:o:—

"They Are A Black Race" Says Burnham

HISTORY OF BROKEN PROMISES.

Significance Of Great War.

While the Armistice Day was celebrated on Tuesday officially with all the usual ceremonials in the earlier part of the day, the citizens of Bombay thronged in their large numbers at the Azad Maidan in the evening to attend a public meeting convened by the Citizens' Association where a number of speakers delivered speeches on "Significance of the War of 1914-1918 in relation to India." Sirdar Pratapsinghji presided.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said had it not been for India's help in the Great War, the mighty British Empire would have been surely defeated by the Germans. The sacrifices of Indians both in men and money brought victory to the Allies and as they were bodly in need of that help they did not hesitate to make any number of promises to India, which were not evidently meant to be fulfilled.

INDIANS WON THE WAR.

"It was the Indian army who won the war for the Allies" observed Mr. Jamnadas and to substantiate that contention with figures he said that India sent 14,00,000 of her sons to the fighting lines and had not the brave Sikhs, Punjabi, Muslims and Rajputs come to the rescue of the Allies there would have been nothing to prevent the German army from entering Paris and the German Kaiser's dream would have been realised, that in fifteen days time he would be enjoying his dinner in Paris.

OUT OF ALL PROPORTION.

That was not all. The monetary help that India gave to Britain was still greater. Giving an idea of the enormous monetary loss to India caused by the Great War the speaker said that even before the War Britain was drawing at least 60 crores of rupees from India every year as the official records admit but during the War India's contributions went out of all proportion. Even relying entirely on the official records he could say that Indians contributed Rs. 150 crores as gifts and about Rs. 175 crores as loans and other funds. Added to it the use of India's monetary resources in London, on the strength of which the Exchange was manipulated in ways favourable to Britain and ruinous to India. It could be said that India's entire monetary resources were used by Britain during the War time. The result was simply colossal. While other countries who were not engaged in War made fortunes India who had no war on her sort was financially ruined.

Continuing Sjt. Jamnadas said that the facts he stated about the help of the Indian army had been admitted by an eminent writer like Sir James Willocks in his book "Indian Army in France".

The speaker recalled his visit to London in 1923.

NO EQUALITY.

He recalled his conversation with Lord Burnham a member of the Simon Commission and said that Lord Burnham plainly told then that Indians should never think of equal rights with the Whites. They were a black race and he (Lord Burnham) and his people believed that the white people were born to rule over the coloured races. It was no wonder that Britain should have broken her promises though they were made most solemnly. However to India the history of the War was the history of Britain's broken promises.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

The Government records again admitted that one half of peasant population of the country did not get two meals a day. The only way to remedy these ills was to free India from foreign bondage.

BE TRUE TO GANDHIJI.

Finally he appealed to them to stick steadfastly to the principle of non-violence preached by Gandhiji. Britain he said had won the war by spilling blood but India was fighting a non-violent war and by winning it she was going to give a lesson to the whole world. This struggle was based on Truth and non-violence and that being the mightiest weapon in the world there could be no defeat for those who wielded it.

BRITAIN'S PROMISES.

Several other speakers addressed the gathering on the same subject.

Mr. Mohamed Yousuff a young Muslim reminded the Muslim section of the audience of Britain's promises to Indian Muslims regarding Turkey and Khilafat and how they were broken. He recalled the Khilafat movement of 1921 and exhorted them to work on those lines in order to free the Islamic world from the domination of British Imperialism and to free India from British domination.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913. AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBERINE PRODUCTS LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that a final General Meeting of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held on 20th December, 1930, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Liquidator at the Navsari Chamber, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay for the purpose of laying before the Meeting the account of the winding up of the Company showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator discharging the Liquidator from his office and determining by an extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books of account, voucher and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof and the cash balance if any in the hands of the Liquidator shall be disposed of.
S. F. [illegible]
Liquidator.
Bombay, 10th November, 1930.
1977

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 6th day of November, 1930, under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Bai Dhunbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, Dajibhai Sorabji Baria, Rustomji Sorabji Baria, and Nowrosji Hormasji Tavadia, the present Trustees of the last Will of the deceased Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and the only persons entitled to the moneys secured by the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th August, 1920, made between Abdulhussein Jivaji and another of the one part and Bai Dhunbai, widow and others of the other part, our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,822 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589-759. New Nos. 4501-4695. Old Survey Nos. 418 and 419 and New Survey No. 1772, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2757 (1), 2757 (2), 2757 (3), 2757 (4), Street Nos. 222-222A, 222B and 222C, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhussein Mahomedalli Chherawalla, on or towards the West by Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Anandibai and Bhagirathibai, widows of Bhai Ramchander, and on or towards the South by public passage.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1972

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 212 OF 1929.

Re: MOSES SHALOM ISRAEL, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, Girgaum Terrace, formerly doing business as Proprietor of a Litho Press in the name of "Hanna Litho Press at Poona and now a Printer in the employ of Messrs. Thacker and Co. .. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th January, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1975

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between our clients, JUGJIWAN UJAMSHI, VIRJI LADHA and CHAMPAKLAL VADILAL, carrying business as Cotton Exporters and Merchants at Bombay under the name, style and firm of C. V. Jugjiwan and Co has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of November, 1930, so far as concern the said Jugjiwan Ujamshi and Virji Ladha, who retire from the said firm.

All debts due to and owing by the said firm of C. V. Jugjiwan and Co. will be received and paid by the said Champaklal Vadilal who will continue to carry on the said business as sole proprietor under the same name and style of C. V. Jugjiwan and Co. on his own account.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1930.

UNVALA & CO.
Attorneys for Jugjiwan Ujamshi, Virji Ladha and Champaklal Vadilal.
1976

Public Notices.

THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD, LTD.

—:o:—

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 13th November to Thursday, the 27th November, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SHEONARAIN SURAJMAL NEMANI,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 15th August, 1930.
1978

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

THE SALE of office furniture of the M. M. B. & Assurance Co. Ltd. at "Amarchand" Building, Ballard Estate, advertised to take place to-morrow has been POSTPONED 'sine die'.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PALANPUR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 289 of 1918 (Nanabhai vs. Nazarali Shamsoodin and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order dated the 10th October, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

All that piece of land with a house standing thereon belonging to the estate of Mulla Abdul Kadar, Mulla Ebrahimji Kadhwalla situate at Najampur Moholla, Middle Row, in Palanpur (Palanpur State), admeasuring about 55 feet in length and 14 feet in breadth and bounded on the East by a passage, and beyond that by the house of Tyebally Ebrahimji, on the West by the passage of Najampura Moholla and beyond that by the house of Kaderbhai Ebrahimji, on the South by the house of Nazarally Dawoodji and on the North by the house of Abdulally Shamsoodin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 12th November, 1930, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building St. No. IIA; Case No. 32; Junction of Curry Road and Soparibag Road.

Building St. No. 71-73; 45-55; 3-9; 15-23; 202; 218; Case No 128; 131a; 230; 282; 283; Narayen Dharu Street, Memonwada Road and Janjikar Street.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE of Modern Machinery, Punching and Shearing Machine, Lathes, Drilling Machine 10 H.P. Electric Motor, Emery wheel, Taps and Dies, Anvils, Slabs Tools and Implements, screw eye, and Gate hook Machinery, and office furniture, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) the 12th inst. at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Clifton Iron Works, Mastan Talao, corner of Surti Mohola.

VORA & CO.

Amusements.

Important Announcement

Arrangements have been made to BROADCAST.

H. M. THE KING'S Speech at the

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

in the lobby of the

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY

at 6-30 p.m.

BY EASTERN RADIO CO.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TECHNICOLOUR SINGING ROMANCE.

"THE VAGABOND KING"

with

DENNIS KING and JEANETTE MACDONALD
The Famous Baritone, The Queen of "Love Parade".

SEE—This Glorious Romance of a Vagabond and a Princess.
HEAR—Its tilting love lyrics, its glorious music.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
Grant Road—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, 12th Nov. 1930 at 8-30 p.m.
KRISHNARJAN-YUDHA
SATURDAY, 15th Nov. 1930 at 8-30 p.m.
SHIKKA-KALYAR
SUNDAY, 16th Nov. 1930 at 3 p.m.
VADHU-PARIKSHA
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Lawrence TIBBETT
The Great Metropolitan Opera Star in the Singing Master-piece
THE ROGUE SONG

ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOR
You've never heard the screen sing until now! The thrill of a lifetime awaits you!
WITH CATHERINE DALE OWEN STAN LAUREL OLIVER HARDY
Free List Entirely Suspended.

PATHE CINEMA.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY
COLLEEN MOORE in
LILAC TIME
A wonderful picture with fascinating music and thrilling aerial battles.
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE containing complete and exclusive record of the funeral of R101 victims.
MICKEY MOUSE in HAUNTED HOUSE.
LOOK OUT SATURDAY NEXT THE FINEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
DOROTHY MACKAIL in "TWO WEEKS OFF"
A FIRST NATIONAL VITAPHONE PRODUCTION.

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LOUISE LORAINE LANE CHANDLER in
THE LIGHTNING EXPRESS
Complete Serial from Start to Finish!

Yet Another TALKIE-HOUSE FOR BOMBAY!
The Well-known Cinema
THE RIALTO
Is now being wired
Elaborate Preparations are in progress
Watch for the Opening Date and Attraction!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Do you Know the Agony of Injustice?
SEE and HEAR
GLORIA SWANSON in
THE TRESPASSER
100 per cent Talking Picture of a Woman's fight against the ruling class and cruel gossip to hold the love of her child and her man.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Story of Flaming Passions and fiery Principles.
BLANCHE SWEET in
SINGED
The Drama of a Daring Woman and a Reckless Lover.

LUNA PARK AND EXPOSITION
Bazargate Street, Fort
AND
HOW?

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

PROSPECTS OF REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF TREASURY BILLS

Weekly Market Reviews.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY.

This is the second week in succession that there have been no treasury bill maturities, with about Rs. 3½ crores of fresh money invested and still the rate for call funds remains unchanged at 2 p.c. Government accepted tenders for three months bills at the minimum rate of Rs. 98-15-6, i.e., 1 anna lower than last week's minimum. This change in the rate, however, was not unexpected as sales made during this week would mature in early February and thus cover a good portion of the busy season. Although the rate for three months intermediates is reduced by just 3 pies, it is generally expected that a further reduction may be at the next tender. With a better return now obtainable on treasury bills, money rate may move up a little from the low level and in point of fact call funds in Calcutta already command 1 p.c. better than in Bombay. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 102.79 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One month 2½ p.c. two months 3 p.c. three months 3½ p.c. and six months 4½ p.a.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on 31st October shows a small decrease of Rs. 13.86 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 26,66,02,000 as compared with Rs. 26.37 crores at this time last year. The recent contraction of Rs. 4 crores does not seem to have been included in this statement. Government deposits in fact show a rise of Rs. 202.84 lacs to Rs. 15.44 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.69, a decrease of 0.59 p.c. under last week. Government securities have increased by the large figure of Rs. 148.05 lacs. Loans and inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 53.13 lacs and Rs. 1.87 lacs respectively while cash credits are up by Rs. 41.06 lacs. Other deposits have decreased by Rs. 112.41 lacs to Rs. 75.85 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 5 p.c.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market opened firm and there was a fair investment demand in almost all scrips. Prices in many cases gained about half perp cent. but following the announcement of treasury bill result on Wednesday coupled with sales by some banks and Calcutta there was a slight recession in rates. 3½ p.c. Paper declined from Rs. 65 to Rs. 64-12 and 5 p.c. 1945-55 lost about 3 annas to Rs. 101-7. 6 per cent. New 1933-36 Bonds still command a premium of Rs. 1-8, while those due 1931 and 1932 are unchanged at Rs. 101-3 and Rs. 102-3. 5 p.c. 1933 and 1939-44 Bonds improved to Rs. 100-6 and Rs. 94-10 and 1933 to Rs. 96-8. 6½ p.c. Bombay Development Loan remained steady at Rs. 105. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan rose to Rs. 74 and 1934-37's to Rs. 89-9. 4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds further improved to Rs. 95-10, while 1955-60 was unaltered at Rs. 92-12.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 4th November. Total amounts offered were Rs. 85 lacs and Rs. 3,15,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9 and above aggregating Rs. 81,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-15-6 and above aggregating Rs. 1,15,75,000 were also accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 314-8 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 5th to Monday, the 10th November 1930 at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 99-0-9 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from the 29th October to 3rd November 1930 amounted to Rs. 77,50,000 and Rs. 65,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 11th November and successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 14th November. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency return of 31st October shows a decrease of Rs. 292.55 lacs in notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 170.13 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 98.89 lacs to Rs. 117.47 crores, while silver bullion under coinage has decreased by Rs. 19.59 lacs to Rs. 5.82 crores, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 82.37 crores. Securities in India have diminished by Rs. 366.81 lacs to Rs. 12.73 crores representing the contraction of Rs. 4 crores effected last week. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 91.32, as against 89.35 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange was steady with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-25/32d. and only a few buyers at 1s. 5-13/16d. The increased return on treasury bills which makes exchange swaps more attractive and the allotment of 66 per cent. of tenders at 1s. 5-13/16d. at the last bidding, infused additional strength towards the close. Calcutta at present is the mainstay of sterling exchange since some jute bills are showing and money is in better demand there. In the local market, however, trading is still limited. The following rates obtained for forward deliveries:—November to January 1s. 5 25/32d.; February 1s. 5-3/4d.; March 1s. 5-23/32d.; and April 1s. 5-11/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined further this week to doll. 4 75-5/8 but closed at dollar 4-85 13/16. French francs appreciated from 123.79 to 123.67. The Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 34.83 and 92.80 respectively.

A press communique of the 5th instant states that on last Wednesday tenders to the amount of £755,000 at 1s. 5-13/16d. were received and allotted approximately 66 per cent. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 12th November on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

There was a slight improvement in the price of gold, ready quoting at Rs. 21-4-6 per tola, but the offtake, is still very small at 6,000 tolas a day. Stocks on hand are fair-sized being in the neighbourhood of 2½ lacs tolas. Ready sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-8-3 and delivery 4th December at Rs. 13-8-6. In London the quotation for gold improved from 85s. to 85s. 0½d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-6 and Rs. 21-4-3 for ready, and 7th November settlement and Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-5-3 for 8th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £30,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 353,934 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £43,000.

The Transvall gold output for the month of September last amounted to 860,311 fine ounces as compared with 878,474 fine ounces for August 1930 and 814,707 fine ounces for September 1929.

SILVER

The silver market opened steady on Advices from Shanghai with ready quoted at Rs. 48|- per 100 tolas. However, as the week progressed a quieter feeling set in and prices reacted about 4 annas. Trading was for the most part dull and speculators do not appear to be inclined to make any large fresh committments. The daily off take averages 90 bar while stocks are estimated at about 3,000 bars. In Shanghai the tael after rising to 1s. 7-7|16sd. closed 1s., 3|8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16-13|16d. and 16-9|16d. for ready and 16-3|4d. and 16-9|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs 48 and Rs. 47-10 for ready and 11th November settlement and Rs. 47-15 and Rs. 47-3 for 10th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £37,300. The total imports during the week amounted to 400 bars and Rs. 15,540 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

SHARES

There were only three working days on the Stock Exchange and the market remained extremely dull and uninteresting. It is however, encouraging to note that clearances of local mills cotton piece-goods are steadily improving, so much so, that some of the mills that were obliged to close down, have decided to re open. The following were the price movements in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 670-681|4-672|8-; Century Rs. 245-251|4-247|8-; Central India Rs. 397|8-400-393|12-; Crescent Rs. 70-72|8-72|8-; Fazulbhoy Rs. 392|8-391|1-385-; Indian Bleaching Rs. 108|12-110-; Indore Malwa Rs. 327|8-329|12-327|8-; Kohinoor Rs. 120-122|8-120-; New Great Rs. 146|4-150-146|4-; Pearl's Rs. 212|8-218|12-215-; Simplex Rs. 52|8-51|4-, and Swadeshi Rs. 295|297|8-292|8-.

The miscellaneous section was equally devoid of interest but prices were generally maintained. Tata Ordys closed at Rs. 28| with Defds. at Rs. 287|8. Tata Hydros eased a little to Rs. 103|12xd. and Andhra Valleys to Rs. 610. Tata Power shares are quoted at Rs. 422|8. Alcocks receded a little to Rs. 165 and Bombay Burmah from Rs. 582|8 to Rs. 575. Trams are quoted at Rs. 118|12xd. Cement shares were also quiet Bundis quoting at Rs. 13,10, Indian Cements at Rs. 165. Katni Ordys lost some points to Rs. 147|8, while defds. were unchanged at Rs. 615.

Imperial Bank shares declined from 1212|8 to Rs. 1,200 and Contributories to Rs. 320|8. India Bank shares and Central Banks were unchanged at Rs. 82 and Rs. 15-12 respectively.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

Yarn Market is practically closed during the major part of the week on account of Hartals as a result of the recent development in the political situation. Turnover therefore is very limited. The undertone however continues to be quiet and weak to some extent mostly due to the further decline in prices of the Raw material and also due to the unwillingness of buyers in up-country Districts to place any large orders for any kinds of yarns pending the settlement of the political problem. It is but natural that in the midst of the e uncertain circumstances, the dealers in the local market as well as in up-country markets are no at all inclined to take any further risks and are mostly engaged in finishing off their stocks at the best market rates without caring for profits or loss. Fresh business is therefore very difficult at the moment and some of the Mills have not been able to sell even small lots for a long time. It is reported that the up-country Mills have been making sales at the market rates amongst the nearest districts and the immediate requirement of the up-country buyers are mostly satisfied by these Mills and as a consqeuence there have been no very large enquiries for Bombay Mill qualities. It is also reported that several Mills in Ahmedabad have made large sales at very cut-prices for their yarns particularly—in 14 1|2s. and 20s. and have been going into consumption and naturally the Bombay Mills have been lagging behind. On the whole the general conditions of Trade are far from hopeful particularly in Bombay as a result of the recent political developments and so long as these factors are not satisfactorily settled any expectations of definite improvement in business cannot be realized.

ENGLISH YARNS: Dealers have been losing very heavily in their stock-lots and forward business is naturally very small due to the vigorous Boycott propaganda.

JAPANESE YARNS: Enquiries in this class of yarns are moderately satisfactory and some of the dealers who took interest in Forward business have now been able to realize profits in their purchases on account of the very limited stock and better demand. There is hardly any change in Exchange and fluctuations in Sampin are moderate.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS: Demand has been again not satisfactory in this class of yarns and what little demand was left has been very adversely affected on account of heavy rains and damages in many parts of Southern India where Artificial Silk yarns were freely used. Prices have been naturally declining at the moment and as usual in, declining prices turnover is very small.

INDIAN YARNS: Our Mills find it very difficult to remove their stock lots at anything like reasonable price, but up-country Mills have been selling at specially low and attractive rates and their yarns have been rapidly going into consumption. Besides this, Japanese yarns are also imported at very low prices and our Mills find it extremely difficult to compete with these yarns particularly in Single 40s. and 60s. and twofolds. On account of the recent political developments the general Trade conditions are not at all satisfactory and the undertone therefore is distinctly weak. Some improvement has been reported in the cloth market but it remains to be seen how far this is maintained. In any event the future course of the market seems to be very uncertain at the moment and the recent decline in Cotton prices adds further to this uncertainty.

WEEKLY COTTON MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

(The East India Cotton Ass. Ltd.)

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Receipts for week ending 6th November:—

	1930 Bales	1929 Bales
Bengals	7525	11653
Comms	10432	10158
Dholleras	1545	1155
Broach	124	596
Southerns	1934	1342
Persians	....	44
Americans	514	....
Egyptians	3385	....
E. Africans	....	2123
Other Sorts	....	....
Total	25459	27071

Exports for week ending 6th November:—

	Bales
United Kingdom	2575
Continent	12811
China	....
Japan	....
Coast Ports	343
Total	15729

Afloat in Harbour:—

Europe	370
China, Japan and Coast Ports	33645
Total	34015

Receipts from 1st September to 6th November:—

1930 Bales	1929 Bales
158099	151071

Exports Receipts from 1st September to 6th November:—

	1930 Bales	1929 Bales
United Kingdom	7778	9882
Continent	86685	124985
China	76891	9955
Japan	138493	111832
Coast Ports	3576	2656
U. S. A.	75	5700
Total	363498	265010

Total exports by rail, 1st September to 6th November, 1930, 19,340 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 6th November, 1930, 105,874 bales.

Same period last year, 152,639 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters. Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 6th November, 1930, 404,426 bales.

Same time last year, 592,921 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st September 1930 to 31st August 1931, 20,249 bales.

American cotton arrived in India 1st September to 6th November, 1930, 5,196 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India, 5,499 bales.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.

Latest prices:—

Andhra Valley (7 1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes) £99.

Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock £79-10.

Attock Oil Co., Ltd., £1-1-3.

Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935-45) £79.

Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-10-3.

Calcutta Tramways Ord. £0-10.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-8-3.

Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-10.

French 5 p.c. Rentes £20-15.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £110-10.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £0-18-9.

India 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Stock £65.

India 4 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950-55) £88-10.

India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock £56.

Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-1-3.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-1-6.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-8-6.

Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-1-3.

Nitrate Railway Ord. £2-15.

Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord. £1-14.

De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., £1-10.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 p.c. Deb. £63.

Tata Power 7 1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934-43 £100.

Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures £98-5.

War Loan 5 p.c. 1929-47 £102-10.

Best, Genuine, Artistic and attractive Photo Lockets in Round or Oval Shape, Black and White or Sepia Colour and Small or Large size, Mirrors, Medallions, Buttons etc., of:—

NATIONAL LEADERS.

can be had at the wholesale trade rates, direct from the Manufacturers.

M. G. KOTECHA & BROS.

Sandhurst Road,

Opp. Parakh Hospital (B.C.)

BOMBAY No. 4

Sample set of Six Dozen Lockets, Buttons with Mirror and Medallion will be sent for Rs. 6 only FREE of Postage.

Quotations on application.

Help the cook improve your meals!

RECIPE No. 58

Steamed Fruit Pudding

½ cup Cocogem, 1 small teaspoon powder cinnamon, ½ cup brown sugar, 1 cup chopped raisins, ½ cup currants, ½ cup citron, 1 tablespoon candied orange peel, 1 cup grated raw carrots, 1 small teaspoon soda, 1 small teaspoon nutmeg, ½ small teaspoon salt, 1 small teaspoon powdered ginger and cloves.

Mix ingredients well together and put into a quart mould. Cover and steam 4 hours. Serve hot with your favourite sauce.

DON'T leave everything to your cook—show him how he can improve the meals he prepares for you. Give him new recipes, see that he buys the best ingredients, and be sure that he uses Cocogem instead of the cheap, adulterated ghee that is sold in the bazaars.

You will be surprised at the difference Cocogem makes. It preserves natural flavours, will not make food greasy and is absolutely tasteless and odourless. Try your favourite recipe made with Cocogem and notice the improvement!

Cocogem is especially useful in frying. Butter, ghee, suet, lard and other animal fats break down, burn and form irritating, indigestible acrolein when heated over hot fires. Slow fire and low frying temperatures prevent food being thoroughly cooked and cause it to absorb enormous quantities of grease.

With Cocogem very hot fires may be used and an ideal frying temperature maintained, for Cocogem will not smoke or burn even if heated to 100 degrees above the burning point of ghee or suet!

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of the Cocogem recipe book "One Hundred Aids to Appetite", the stock of these books is now exhausted. However, the Proprietors of Cocogem will continue to welcome requests for advice in the preparation of tasty dishes. The services of the Cocogem Cooking expert are always at your disposal.

Cocogem

A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—

Kalbadevi Road.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

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Incorporated Certified Accountants. Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.

Telephone No. 24186.

OFFICE :—

M. P. Bank Building, Pydhony, Bombay

KUSUMA

GUARANTEED CURE

for

Gonorrhoea for both sexes stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 6 phials—1 phial Rs. 2 V. P. extra Col. D. Dawes Pelly, Bart. B.A. M.D., LL.D., Ph.D. B.M.S., Madras writes:—"Kusuma" which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.

ANANDA KUTEERAM,

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MADRAS.

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THE I. L. O. AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Co-Ordinated International Action Emphasised

At the session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held at Brussels last month, Sir Atul Chatterjee took the opportunity to draw the attention of his colleagues to the universal character which the unemployment crisis has assumed to-day. He specifically emphasised that it was not a phenomenon peculiar to Europe, but that even far off countries, like India, are affected by it. He, therefore, put in a vigorous plea that the situation in countries like India should not be overlooked in the endeavours that the I. L. O. is making to combat unemployment.

The last day of the session of the Governing Body was entirely taken up by a consideration of this great problem. The Swiss workers representative Monsieur Schurch began the debate, with a plea for the I. L. O. undertaking a comprehensive study of the various factors which contributed to creating the present unemployment, notably, the race in tariffs between States, the unfair distribution between the various countries of money and raw material, the equally unfair distribution of the national revenue between the various classes of the population, the difficulty of adapting production to the needs of the consumer, the development of new industries, and the modification of industrial technique. His proposition furnished the occasion for a full-dress debate in which the members of the three groups, Government representatives, employers and workers took part, and which brought into prominent relief the multiple aspects of the crisis from which millions of the workless are suffering to-day. His contentions were upheld by many of his colleagues belonging to the other two groups. The British Government representative, Mr. Lawson, underlined the universal character of the evil of unemployment, an evil which afflicted all industrially organised societies, and from which no country can escape for all time. About a twelve-month ago there was no unemployment to speak of in the United States, but to-day that country has been severely stricken.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

The universal character of the crisis is such that no nation can afford to remain indifferent to its consequences. For, when any country is afflicted by this evil, its purchasing power diminishes, and its neighbours being unable to sell their goods to it, are afflicted each in its turn. Thus, this vicious circle has been going round the world. In order to study the problem of unemployment scientifically, Mr. Lawson pointed out the necessity for studying the methods adopted in different countries in the compilation of their unemployment statistics. In Germany and Great Britain all the unemployed are registered, and the figures available are therefore accurate; but the methods adopted by the various states were not always the same, and the results are not therefore comparable. The I. L. O., Mr. Lawson urged, should indicate uniform methods for compiling statistics regarding the number and the different categories of the unemployed: those completely out of work, those only partially unemployed, etc. This will enable us to discern more clearly the causes of unemployment. While on this point, he remarked that the unemployment figures of Great Britain, which run to two millions for the last quarter signify, not that two million workers remained workless during this period, but that that was the figure arrived at by including both the wholly and the partially unemployed in the same category. So far as Great Britain was concerned about 5 per cent of the number may be reckoned as having remained completely unemployed during the twelve month preceding, and the rest was a correct measure only of partial unemployment.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT.

In Germany also, according to Herr Weigert, the problem was assuming hopeless proportions. The causes for German unemployment have been diverse, the internal economic situation of the country and her special external obligations having contributed quite as much to bring about the present impasse as world economic conditions. Out of the 20 million workers of Germany, about 3 millions are on the unemployed list, of whom 2.5 millions, at least, are in regular receipt of employment insurance indemnities. These figures do not include the members of the families of the unemployed. At the present time in Germany, about Rs. 11 Crores are being spent annually on unemployment indemnities. Experience has clearly proved that national endeavours alone will not suffice to overcome unemployment and that practical international collaboration is necessary for the purpose.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The urgency of co-ordinated international action to combat unemployment having been further stressed by the various speakers, the Director, M. Albert Thomas summed up the points of the discussion. As a matter of fact, Monsieur Schurch's proposition did not by any means advocate the imposition of a new duty on the I. L. O. For the last ten years, the I. L. O. has been usefully studying unemployment problems, and since 1919 a Convention on the information to be communicated to Geneva by the various governments on the incidence of unemployment in their countries, and on the establishment of systems of free and public employment agencies, has been in effect. The I L O had also been pushing forward its recommendation in favour of the creation of effective system of unemployment insurance. When the Geneva Office commenced its work there were only two countries which possessed a system of national unemployment-insurance; to-day ten countries have organised systems of unemployment-insurance and 45 million workers are the happier for it. In the domain of scientific research, the I L O has all its series of Studies and Reports, and the regular publication of statistics and bibliographies on unemployment, to attest to the seriousness with which it has addressed itself to studing the causes of this industrial evil. The two general reports no unemployment presented to the labour conference of 1922 and 1929 have led to certain specific conclusions. While the I L O has thus been striving to find out the root-causes of unemployment and discover remedies for them even before the Governing Body accepted Monsieur Schurch's proposition, it would at the same time be futile to create the impression in the minds of the working classes that the fact of the I L O undertaking a new comprehensive study of unemployment will, of itself, bring about in a few weeks' time an immediate amelioration of the present situation.

MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION.

Where the great industrial states have been compelled to proclaim their powerlessness against the evil, it would be blinding ourselves to the realities of the situation if we are hoping that a panacea for an immediate and root and branch cure of the malady will be discovered as the result of the I. L. O.'s efforts. Nevertheless, the discussion which followed on the submission on Monsieur Schurch's proposition has served the purpose of mobilising public opinion and directing the attention of the various countries affected to the importance and urgency of the problem created by unemployment and to the efforts that are being made by the I. L. O. to combat the menace. The technical studies and reports and the statistics published by the I. L. O. to which reference has already been made, have succeeded in collecting together the experiences of different countries in respect of unemployment and have thus made available to workers in this field an invaluable mass of information. Further, the I. L. O. is contemplating to publish shortly a comprehensive study of the great schemes of public works started in various countries of the world to provide work for the unemployed. The League Assembly at its last sessions addressed itself to the task of finding solutions for the grave economic crisis through which the world is passing at present; the I. L. O. in its more restricted but perhaps more specialised sphere has taken upon itself the task of getting the world's industrial system free of the ominous menace of unemployment, and it is with this purpose in view that the Governing Body of the I. L. O. has commissioned the Committee on Unemployment to formulate a detailed scheme for tackling the problem on an international basis.

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RELIEF TO THE BLIND.

Lack Of Sufficient Medical Facilities.

Splendid Work Done By Blind Relief Association

The following are extracts from the annual report of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay:—

The Blind Relief Association was started on 27th January 1919 and registered under Act XXI of 1860 according to the Census figures of 1921, the number of the blind is 29,706. This does not include those who have slight vision but who are for all practical purposes blind. If these also be included the total number of the blind would be much greater. It has been roughly stated that the proportion of dispensaries to the population in India is approximately 1 to 22,000 and to the area 1 to 190 square miles while the hospital accommodation is woefully insufficient for the large and needy population of India. Compared with the total population, the number of qualified practitioners is very small. Owing to the tendency of medical men to collect in large towns the medical profession in Bombay City and the larger Mofussil towns is in fact overcrowded, whilst there are no qualified men in small towns and villages.

In India though general disease and disease of the eye are much more prevalent than in the former, the number of medical men and the philanthropic agencies is much smaller. It is well known that there are hardly 2 or 3 qualified medical men in a Taluka, consisting of a hundred or more than a hundred villages with the result that many villages get practically no medical relief whatever.

The Blind Relief Association has been trying to meet this long-felt want during these eleven years of its existence.

The aims and objects of the Associations are:—

(1) To explain (a) by lectures aided by lanterns and charts (b) by the issue and distribution of pamphlets, handbills, books and other literature to the public generally the nature and character of eye diseases and the precautions necessary to avoid them. (2) To establish and help dispensaries, etc., for the treatment of eye diseases. (3) To provide free medical treatment and other necessary assistance to persons who are unable to pay for it. (4) To help persons who are totally blind, or of defective eye-sight, to acquire literary and industrial knowledge and training and to help them in obtaining employment. (5) In short, to take all measures necessary or desirable for preventing and curing blindness and for ameliorating and improving the condition of persons suffering from blindness.

SYSTEM OF PREVENTIVE WORK.

There are two distinct systems of work by which the question of prevention of blindness can be tackled. The Group system and the Circle system, or its slightly modified form of it. The Rotation System. Besides these, there is the usual work in the hospital of rendering help to all cases of remediable blindness and partial blindness.

The Group System:—Each Taluka of the District is divided into a number of groups, generally containing from eight to ten villages with an average population of 8,000 and is placed in charge of a trained worker called Field-worker. This worker is required to visit all cases of births in the various villages of his group with a view to the detection of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Should he detect any appearance of Conjunctivities or Ophthalmia Neonatorum, he is to communicate immediately with the Ophthalmic Sub-assistant Surgeon, maintained by the Association, who immediately arranges to visit the case himself or gets the travelling Sub-assistant Surgeon to visit the case, obtain the discharge on a slide, send it to the Hospital for examination and treat the case till all danger is passed. In the case of an epidemic of small pox, the field-worker remains in the village to watch the eyes of all sufferers, washing them with boric solution and applying yellow ointment. By this system the Association tries to be in touch with every blind, or partly blind, person in the District and has been able to check the increase of blindness due to preventable causes.

The Circle System:—In this system each taluka is divided into two circles, each in charge of a field-worker, sometimes with one assistant. The work to be done is practically the same.

Wherever possible, a travelling hospital in charge of a touring Ophthalmic Sub-assistant Surgeon is provided who goes out into the various talukas of the district to perform operations and treat eye-cases. This has been found useful in cases where patients refuse to go to these Hospitals on account of the distance from their homes.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum or sore eyes of the new born is not as would ordinarily be expected, still it is an important cause of blindness. Small-pox, as is well-known, plays havoc with the eyes of many children. A simple treatment will save the eyes in these cases. But with small-pox breaking out sporadically in widely scattered villages medical officers, though they can do much, cannot do everything, and there the Association's field-workers can render help, for they are on the spot. They have continually to visit cases of small-pox in their villages and keep the eyes clean and apply the simple treatment mentioned.

Work on the above lines is done at Bijapur and attempts are made to do the same at other centres also.

The Association provides, free of charge to the poor, spectacles in cases where they are needed, or after cataract operations.

THE ALL-INDIA DAY FOR THE BLIND.

In order to focus public attention on this great problem and to rapidly and effectively wake up the country to a sense of its responsibility, the All-India Day for the Blind is organised and celebrated every year.

WORK IN THE MOFUSSIL.

The Bijapur Blind Association was started in January 1920.

During the year under the report, 6,751 new-born children were inspected during the first ten days of their birth and 30,352 children of ages varying between 10 days and a year and a half. Out of these, 6,500 children were found with their eyes affected in some way. Much of this infection was probably due to the insanitary condition of the living-in room.

The inspection of new-born children is regularly carried out in towns and villages throughout the district.

The number of eye-operations in the Bijapur Hospital was 1,294 indoor and 640 outdoor, 1,934 in all. To these may be added the number of operations in mofussil dispensaries which was 117. This gives us the total of 2,051 in all.

Small-pox, as is well known, plays havoc with the eyes of many children and our field-workers, besides their work of general inspection, treated 1,204 small-pox and measles cases in which eyes was affected.

At Chalisgaon during the year 1929, 4,510 patients received treatment at our hospital and 2,635 were treated on tour, making up a total of 7,175 in all.

Out of these 7,175 patients treated, 5,018 were completely cured, 1,413 partially cured, 583 were found incurable and 158 were under treatment.

Through the generosity of Khan Bahadur D. R. Bulsara, a branch of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, was established at Bulsar in July 1920 at Malad Tank in rented premises.

During the year 1929, 7,648 patients (viz., 4,209 males and 3,439 females) received treatment at the Free Eye Hospital.

The total number of indoor patients, treated in this Hospital was 380.

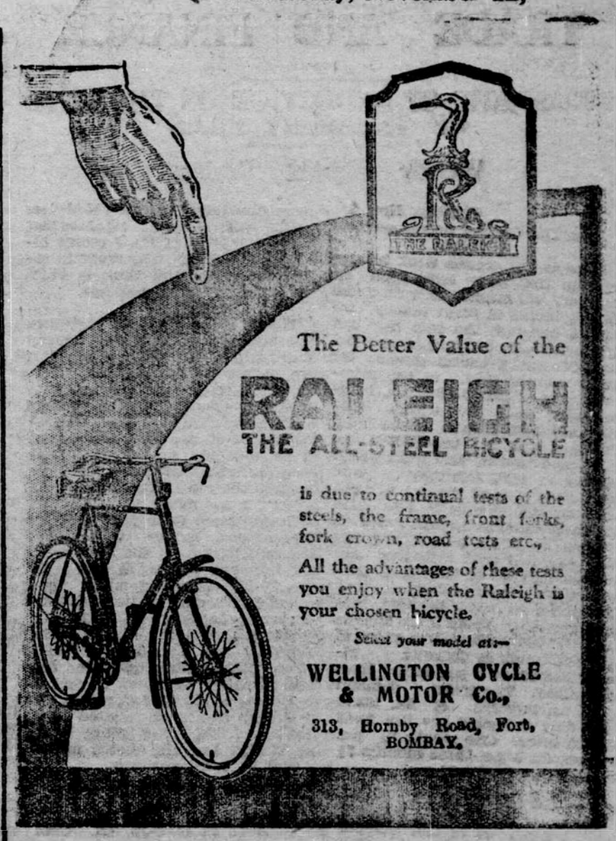
In Bombay Dr. Machave, on behalf of the Association, treats poor eye-patients free of charge in his private dispensary at Kendewadi, Girgaon, and at the Madanpura Social Service League centre.

All cases, in which major surgical operations are necessary, are taken to the Chamarbagwala Free Eye Hospital, Parel. Both

N. S. D. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

This Home was started on 1st April 1917, to supply a long felt need for housing the Blind boys—who left the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, after being equipped with earning powers—and for securing remunerative work for them so that they may be prevented from drifting into beggary for want of suitable support.

The blind boys are given the benefit of free lodging clothes, washing, medical relief, etc., and also of boarding when they are not able to earn their livelihood. An allowance of Rs. 5 per month is given to each inmate out of the case-work grant.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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

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12 noon—Gramaphone records.
7-0 p.m.—Avdabai's vocal music; and Mahomed Khan's surbahar solo.

STUDENTS SWADESHI BAZAAR. It is open from 4 p.m. to 2 p.m. To-days musical programme: "Garba Dances" at 6-30 p.m.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY:—During the week ending 8th inst. the total mortality 406 was 38 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 16.2. These figures compare favourably with those for the 45th week of 1929 when the mortality was 556 and death rate 22.3 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 when the average mortality was 543 and death rate 22.1.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN B WARD.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of B Ward will meet at Pydhonie Police Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Elavia'sk Lodge when Prof. P. A. Wadia Pro. Jal Daruwala, will address the meeting on "Suggestions for successfully participating in a elocution competition" Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

New Bengal Minister

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.
Lieutenant Bejoy Prasad Singh Roy has been appointed Hindu Minister of the Government of Bengal.—A. P.

First Congress Lady Arrested In Sind

SHIKARPUR (Sind), Nov. 11.
Smt. Gangadevi was arrested to-day at 7 a.m. She is the first lady Congress worker arrested in the whole of Sind. Her trial will take place to-day in the local jail

Convicted Of Breach Of Trust

J. N. Bearcroft, train conductor of the G.I.P. Railway was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 400 by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 334.

The prosecution alleged that the accused who was employed as a train conductor misappropriated Rs. 334 belonging to the company out of the collection of excess fares from June to October 1930.

Accused admitted having misappropriated the sum, but said that there were extenuating circumstances.

DAME CLARA BUTT ENTERTAINED

Dame Clara Butt was the honoured guest of the President and members of the Three Arts' circle on last Tuesday evening at "Aiyan Rafaat", Ridge Road Atya Begum Saheba in a short speech welcomed Dame Clara Butt and her husband Mr. Rumford and expressed the delight of those assembled in meeting the world-famous singer. A select programme of music was gone through in which several artistes entertained the guests Indian as well as English.

GLORIA SWANSON'S FIRST TALKIE

At The Excelsior.

At the Excelsior Theatre this week, Gloria Swanson, the charming star of the silent screen makes her first appearance in an all talking picture, revealing a voice that secures her an equally prominent position in the new art "The Trespasser," produced by the United Artists, unfolds a human drama.

The story allows the full scope for Miss Swanson's great talents. She acts the stenographer, she loves as a sweetheart, she struggles in emotional situations, flirts as a divorcee, becomes famous, and later renounces a rich legacy for the welfare of her only child. Miss Swanson effectively delineates her various roles. Edmund Goulding, the director, of the "Broadway Melody" repute, handles the story efficiently.

HOBBS AND SUTCTIFFE FOR DELHI

BENARES, Nov. 11
Messrs. Hobbs and Sutcliffe left for Delhi by the Punjab Mail along with the Maharaj Kumar and the Vizianagram XI. They were given a hearty send-off at Mogul Sarai station.—A. P.

Karnatak Congress Office Raided

UNION JACK REPLACES NATIONAL FLAG AT DHARWAR.

More Honawar Prabhat Pheries Arrested

BAGALKOT, Nov. 11.
The Hindustani Seva Dal Academy in Bagalkot, the chief training centre for the members of the Dal has been occupied by the police to-day, and the Union Jack has been hoisted on the same. The building was built some three years back, and fully equipped for the purpose of turning out well disciplined and physically fit volunteers. Of late the centre was kept practically closed, as all the organisers are engaged in the Satyagraha campaign, all over the country.

Picketing Ordinance At Ankola

DHARWAR, Nov. 10.
Sjt. Hanumantrao Koujagi, the Dictator of Karnatak against whom a warrant under Section 117 I.P.C. for a speech in Khanapur of Belgaum District was pending was arrested here last night and immediately removed to Belgaum.

Ankola observed Sjt. Sen Gupta's day on the 7th instant as a protest against repressive policy of the Government. Picketing Ordinance has been applied at Ankola. Four volunteers who were picketing Liquor shops have been arrested on the 8th instant and sentenced to 6 months R. I. and Rs. 20 fine in default one month more.

ARRESTS AT KITTUR.

About 125 police in 9 lorries accompanied by the D.S.P., A.S.P. and 3 or 4 Sub-Inspectors went to Kittur in the Belgaum District on the 8th with the purpose of arresting 31 persons of that place for the offence of cutting toddy trees. They could not get hold of anybody. Half the contingent had to return to Belgaum in the evening as they could not get any food there. The next morning they returned with full force when 21 out of the 31 against whom there were warrants including the leaders of the place Messrs. Dhavale and Nemchandrappa, surrendered. The rest could not be traced. Those arrested were immediately removed to Belgaum to stand their trial. In the evening there was a public meeting at Kittur where the arrested satyagrahis were congratulated. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Raid On Hubli Congress Building

(From A Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Nov. 11.
Mr. Bharucha Asst. Police Superintendent with City Sub-Inspector and special armed police occupied the Seva Dal, Tilak Grantha Sangraha buildings under the 9th Ordinance. They removed from the former all recording printed matter belonging to Seva Dal, Congress and Satyagraha Mandal, turned out seven volunteers and sealed both buildings. They removed Taluka Congress and Seva Dal boards and National flags. The Granth Sangraha is a purely non-political institution. Sangraha trustees contemplate taking action. The police were busy for three hours. No arrests so far have been made. The buildings of all Congress, Seva Dal and associated Associations in the Karnatak are sealed.

National Flag Replaced By Union Jack At Dharwar

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Nov. 11.
The Karnatak Provincial Congress Office was raided at 7 a.m. to-day. National Flag was pulled down and the Union Jack hoisted. The Police Superintendent, Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors and some 70 lathi police took part in the raid. They broke locks, entered the office and attached moveable property. "Karmaveer" office situated in the same building was broken into and property attached. The raid lasted 4 hours. Large crowds collected before the Congress office and great sensation prevails. Further developments are awaited. The whole 1st floor was taken possession of. There is public resentment at the unceremonious pulling down of the National Flag. There have been no arrests till 1 p.m. but the Congress was declared illegal.

78 PERSONS ARRESTED

Prabhat Pheries Continue

(From Our Correspondent.)
HONAVAR, Nov. 11.
Prabhat Feri continued yesterday. Eleven prisoners were detained. Others were released. At 1 p.m. Collector and Police Superintendent though informed that yesterday's accused were starved till 3 p.m. no steps were taken today. 78 were arrested; two were detained at 3 p.m. and others were released. Yesterday's batch and to-day's are being tried.

SIRSI GIRLS HOIST NATIONAL FLAG

—o:—
(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Nov. 9.
As a result of the picketing of foreign cloth shops in Dharwar for the last 5 or 6 days, a Merchants' Association was formed and the merchants undertook not to import any cloth of boycotted mills henceforward. Accordingly, Poonamchand Umichand the leading merchant of this place sent back the R. R. of one bale from Sholapur. A vigilance committee has been formed to inspect all goods as soon as they arrive.

Belgaum merchants have followed suit. A similar movement is going on in the stationers of this place and all merchants in Hubli.

The girls of the Sirsi Local Board School hoisted the National Flag on their building on Gandhiji day.

At Siddapur, Sjt. A. Ganeshbhatt was arrested on the 5th for the speech delivered the same day.

MORE KERALA LEADERS SENTENCED

Sequel To Volunteers Assembling In Congress Office

A PROPAGANDIST ARRESTED.
(From Our Own Correspondent).
CALICUT, Nov. 8.
Mr. P. K. Kunhisankara Menon, B.A., B.L., who was charged with having allowed Congress volunteers to assemble in the local Congress Office, in defiance of the order issued by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, was sentenced by the local Stationary Magistrate to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default to R. I. for one month more. He was recommended to be placed in "B" class. Mr K. Kunhiraman, Sub-Inspector of Police, was the only witness examined. The accused cross-examined the witness at great length.

VOLUNTEER CAPTAIN SENTENCED.

The case against Mr. E. Gopala Panikkar, the captain of the local volunteers, was next taken up. The Magistrate sentenced Mr. Panikkar to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

Mr. M. P. Krishnan, a boy aged 16 addressed a public meeting in Kuttiadi in defiance of the prohibitory order, and was arrested by the Nadapuram police.

APPEAL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Janab T. Hassan, Mulla, ex-President, K.P.C.C., who has just been jailed, issued a statement exhorting Muslims and Hindus to work jointly for the freedom of their country. The students of the local Himayathul Islam Higher Elementary School absented themselves from their classes on Thursday in protest against the conviction of Mr. Mulla.

News is to hand in Calicut of the discovery of a large cave in Peroke, six miles south of this place. Some earthern vessels were obtained from the cave.

WOMEN'S SWADESHI PROCESSION.

A procession of women will start to-day (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. from the Kanbai Wadi (Kandewadi). All women are requested to join the procession purely in Swadeshi and Khaddar. Ladies who can ply the Takli can bring their Takli with them to spin on the way. The procession will start from the Kanbai Wadi and terminate at Mandvi in a meeting.

A cart full of Khadi for distribution will be kept at the place of the meeting.

Sardar Thamansing & Sirdar Jaswantsing Released.

Sardar Thamansing, Ex-G.O.C. and Sirdar Jaswantsing Akali were released from Visapur Jail and arrived in Bombay on Tuesday at 8-0 p.m. The former has lost his weight by 18 lbs. and the latter has been increased by 20 lbs. They are quite healthy and cheerful.

EDITOR OF "BULLETIN" AND SECY. OF "WAR COUNCIL"

Miss Trishula Daru And Sjt Divetia Jailed

Miss Trishula Daru Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" and Mr. Arvind Devetia Secretary of the "War Council" were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Daru was arrested at her residence on Tuesday morning while Mr. Devetia offered himself for arrest the same afternoon at the Esplanade Police Station.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of both the charges. The first accused was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment on each charge and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks further imprisonment the sentences to run concurrently.

The second accused was given six months rigorous imprisonment on each charge and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to six weeks further imprisonment, the sentences also to run concurrently.

The accused declined to take part in the proceedings and refused even to answer questions.

Miss Daru evoked cheerful and viewed the proceedings with indifference.

"GANDHI DAY"

Mr. Thanawalla who appeared for the prosecution stated that Miss Daru became the Editor of the Congress Bulletin on October 24. The second accused was appointed as the Secretary of the "War Council" at the same time. Both the accused addressed the Chowpatty meeting held on November 5 in observance of the Gandhi Day.

WAR COUNCIL NOT DEAD

Inspector Chowdhary in his evidence stated that the "War Council", though declared unlawful was still functioning. It was sending volunteers for picketing foreign cloth shops and for distributing leaflets in the post offices. The Congress Bulletin was also being published from day to day.

On the evidence before the Court the Magistrate found both the accused guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly and assisting and managing its affairs. He therefore, sentenced them as above.

BOMBAY "WAR COUNCIL"

New Vice-President And Secretary.

It is understood that Mr. S. R. Sane and Mr. Gangadas Parekh have been appointed as Vice-President and Secretary of the War Council respectively in place of Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahman and Mr. B. P. Nigam.

GUJARAT PEASANTRY AND GOVERNMENT

Indian Merchant's Representation.

Following on the visit of Mr. J. K. Mehta and Mr. L. R. Tairsee to Bardoli and Kaira, we understand the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber met on Monday and considered the report submitted by their representatives. They have decided to write to Government drawing their attention to ways and means adopted to collect revenue and methods which find no place in the Land Revenue Code. They are drawing attention to the doings of Messrs. Mohanlal Shah, Soloman and Ismail against whose activities various complants have been made by the peasants.

The campaign of repression is having quite the contrary effect to that intended as it is driving the cultivators out of British territory.

Owing to the prevailing low prices of agricultural produce the Government should have considered its duty to consider the question of remission of revenue. That instead of doing so repressive measures should be adopted indicates that the Government is mistaken in its outlook and policy.

FORFEITURE OF LANDS IN BARDOLI

Attachments In Jalalpore

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Nov. 10.
The Mamlatdar of Jalalpore went to Aru village on the 7th instant with a party of ten policemen. Immediately after his arrival the police were posted near three houses. The owner of one house was asked to pay up his arrears. On his refusal, the officer entered his house and began to attack whatever came under his eye. The owner of another house was absent. The police entered it, but found the house quite empty. A big wooden box was lying on the garret. They tried to bring it down but failed. The matter was reported to the Mamlatdar. The Talati showed a way out. He requested the Mamlatdar to get the ceiling cut. Immediately a policeman was sent to call a carpenter. But he was not there. The policeman took hold of a saw and came back. The ceiling was cut and the box came down. But it took heavy price by fracturing a finger of one policeman and breaking the bone of another. The box was found empty but its price was about Rs. 40.

ARRESTED FOR A PALTRY SUM.

Motbhai Hirabhai of Aat, (Jalalpore) owed an arrears of Re. 1-3-0 utensils worth 10 times the arrears were attached by the Mamlatdar. In spite of it, he was arrested along with Mr. Nathubhai. Both of them were tied with a rope and removed to Jalalpore lock-up.

CONVICTIONS.

Mr. Vasantlal Dayabhai is sentenced to 4 months' rigorous Messrs. Narendra Shantilal Malvi and Mr. Keshavram Ramshanker Trivedi to 6 months and 3 months rigorous for two different offences both the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. Keshavram has got 9 months more over and above this for being present in Surat Swaraj Ashram on 11th October. Mr. Khushalbhai Shankerbhai of Kim (Olpad Taluka) is sentenced to 2 months' rigorous under ordinance 6.

FORFEITURE NOTICES.

All the lands belonging to five farmers of Nasura in Bardoli Taluka were declared forfeited on the 6th instant. The declaration was made in a most novel way. On the borders of their fields a broken reed was raised and a piece of paper thrust into it with the following words. 'Now this land belongs to Government.'

ELECTIONS IN NAGPUR.

Mrs. Kale Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Nov. 10.
Since last week the C. P. Marathi War Council had been carrying on intensive propaganda in the city as well as in the rural areas advising voters to boycott the Legislative Council Elections. Meetings were being constantly held in the city and Mrs Kale, the Dictator of the War Council had been taking a very active part in the work.

Last night a procession was started from the Congress House which terminated on the Patwardhan ground where speeches were made. The electorate had all along been indifferent to the various manifestos issued by candidates and general indignation prevailed amongst them against those who were defying the call of the country.

Lady volunteers and pickets had been posted at all the polling stations in Nagpur to-day. There are 3 candidates for one seat for the Nagpur, Saoner, Katol constituency. A hartal had been declared to-day throughout the city with remarkable success. Vanar Senas had been posted at all stations and Mr. Prabhakar Sukhardane, a young lad of 15 was their captain. Mrs. Kale, was supervising over the whole arrangements.

The centre of attraction throughout the city was the Town Hall within Municipal premises which is quite close to the City Police Station. Thousands had gathered at the scene to witness picketing. From the early morning pickets went round all the localities and advised voters not to vote. A troop of about 20 Vanas, some Deshasevikas and volunteers stood at the main gate, where a police party of Sub-Inspector and about 20 policemen has been posted. As soon as the Vanars took up their position, the Sub-Inspector pushed their captain away. Prabhakar Sakhardande, captain tried to go again to his post when he was picked up by the Police and thrown among the crowd. He was caught on their raised arms by the crowd which watched developments with eagerness. The same happened thrice when one of the spectators went up and challenged the Police if he could throw him (Sukhardande) any more. The Sub-Inspector enquired of the man whether he (man) intended to beat the S. I. The man replied that the process of throwing Mr. Sakhardande must first cease. The Police gave up the attempt.

At about 10 a.m. a lathi police party of 50 strong with several police officers and Government officers as well as the District Magistrate arrived on the spot. The ladies and Vanars who were present were asked to quit the place which they refused. Thereupon Sukhardande was caught by some one by the neck and dragged to some extent. Meanwhile a lathi charge had been ordered and Sakhardande and 2 more volunteers were severely injured. The Congress Ambulance which was there in waiting ran for help and removed one volunteer in ambulance car. Sukhardande and 2 others were arrested. Two volunteers had already been arrested in the morning, the name of one being Maganlal.

Mrs. Kale and three other lady volunteers were then arrested. The excitement of the mob had been intensive. The whole area had been filled with loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" and the Congress volunteers had a busy time in checking the mob which was increasing every moment. Meanwhile Mr. Kale, (Mrs. Kale's husband) arrived on the spot with his children. Mrs. Kale met her son and then marched straightway to the Police Van which was waiting for her. She was then taken to the Nagpur Central Jail.

KURLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE DECLARED UNLAWFUL

President & Vice-President Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Nov. 11.
The Kurla Congress Committee was declared unlawful yesterday and Mr. P. V. Patel and Mr. K. U. Mehta, the President and Vice-President of the Congress Committee respectively, were arrested this morning, at 6 am. Two other volunteers have also been arrested.

Their trial begins to-morrow before Mr. Chaubal, the Resident Magistrate, Kurla. Kurla observed martial to-day.

SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

Messrs. Chandulal Vrijlal, Amritlal Damodardas and Vithal Sitaram of the Ghatkopar Satyagraha camp who were arrested yesterday were put up for trial to-day before Mr. Chaubal, Resident Magistrate Kurla, found guilty under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to suffer 3 months' R. I. No. 1 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, 1 month's imprisonment and No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's imprisonment.

The villagers of Kashi-Mira, a place near Bhainder, who have decided to practise Forest Satyagraha till their grievances are redressed sent five volunteers on Sunday last to break the Forest Act. The D.S.P. of Thana hurried to the spot and put under arrest the five volunteers who were marching in the direction of the Forest to practise Satyagraha. A lathi charge was also made to disperse the crowd resulting in minor injuries to about 12 persons.

Mr. D. M. Damle who was released from the Thana Jail about a month ago had offered himself as a candidate for Ward No. 3 in the Municipal Bye-election. The other five candidates having withdrawn from the contest taking into considerat on Mr. Damle's sacrifice, Mr. Damle was declared as duly elected.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMISTICE.

Guns Fired, Trained Stopped, Sermon's Preached.

The twelfth anniversary of the Armistice was observed on Tuesday in Bombay by a momentary pause for the reverent remembrance of those who lost their lives in the Great War. Exactly at 11 a.m. guns were fired from the Cooperage and near the Grant Road station to enable the people to observe two minutes' silence. The tramways and electric trains automatically stopped at 11 a.m. as electric current was switched off. The Christian churches held divine services when sermons were preached on the great sacrifice made by those who died in the war. The poppy had the usual sale in the city, the principal customers being Europeans.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1930

A FUTILE CONFERENCE.

The much-boosted Round Table Conference will at last be opened to-day in London. There may be a few in India who give any thought to the Conference, if only to contrast its pretences with the grim realities of repression in this country. But most Indians have ceased to give any thought to the Conference either because they are pre-occupied with things that matter or they are convinced that the Conference is a farce if not a fraud. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, whose article on the subject we publish elsewhere to-day, puts it mildly when he—an Englishman—calls the Conference a sheer "waste of time" so long as the present repression continues. For he says: "The cables that tell of the preliminaries to the Conference seem an irrelevance. One cannot bring into a single picture this continent under coercion and the Round Table at which men will elaborate a charter of freedom. Indians try their bitter wit impartially at the Labour Government which punctuates its dumb benevolence with lathi blows and at the opportunists of their own race who have accepted its invitation." It is not at all surprising that Mr. Brailsford has heard and mentions the familiar joke that "when a coolie in Bombay wishes to abuse another he will say 'you will soon be fit for the Round table'" The reasons for this contempt for the Conference are not far to seek. The people cannot be persuaded to discuss peace when war in the shape of ruthless repression is rampant and when the uncrowned King of India, Mahatma Gandhi, is in jail with practically all his co-workers. The Conference is doomed, just as it would have been if Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had been kidnapped by Indian malcontents and held to ransom. It may go through its prescribed sittings—they are still discussing its agenda—there will be many performed speeches. But as Mr. Brailsford observes: "Without the approval of Mr. Gandhi it is vain to expect that India will even discuss the constitution that emerges from the conference or consent to work it."

Can nothing then be done to retrieve the situation? It is trite but true to reply that it is never too late to mend, provided one recognises one's error and has the courage to apply the right remedy, however unpalatable. Says Mr. Brailsford on this point: "A Government which had courage and imagination would even at this last moment take a risk to create a new atmosphere. Only one thing will avail. The doors of our prisons must be flung wide open, not to Mr. Gandhi alone but to the whole sixty thousand". We are sure that a mere amnesty will not avail. But it is clear that nothing can avail without an amnesty to ensure the preliminaries of negotiations. Mr. Brailsford is optimistic enough to hope that if we could but win three months of calm, "compromises that seem difficult, surrenders which tax the pride of either side might become surprisingly easy". "It is a chason of distrust", he says, "that divides us. We made it first by our arrogant manners and then by our lathi blows. We can bridge it by a magnanimous deed". We hope there is nothing patronising about the suggestion of magnanimity. India expects genuine goodwill, nothing more but nothing less. Just at present there is no trace of goodwill on the part of Government. But if by any miracle a change of heart should come the mockery of the Conference that opens to-day will give place to a true Round Table Conference at which the representatives of the British Government will confer with Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues and secure an enduring and honourable settlement.

SALUTARY EFFECT.

The combined protest of the Indian-edited Press in Bombay against the amazing warning of the Commissioner of Police issued to newspapers in this city not to publish "statements, resolutions and other news of the activities and programmes" of bodies declared unlawful under executive fiat has, we are glad to note, had evidently a salutary effect. An Associated Press communique says that "after discussion with the authorities concerned," this News Agency was able to gather what the Police Chief meant when he issued the warning. The idea of the "authorities" is "not to prevent the publication of news of obviously general interest with regard to the activities of the Congress or other bodies." The warning was issued in order to prevent "undue advertisement of propagandist activities and programmes of bodies declared unlawful". This climb-down from the first impossible position taken up by the "authorities concerned" is welcome, but it is necessary to remind them that they should seek further enlightenment regarding the primary functions of the Press in modern times and realise how necessary it is both for the Government and the public, how salutary it is in the interest of both, that there should be no restrictions whatsoever upon the legitimate function of the Press to publish news of "obviously general interest." So heavily buried is our officialdom in the mountain of files that its ideas regarding this function appear to be crude. A cursory glance at the news features of the American or the British Press should convince it that "starring" an item of news does by no means imply that the newspaper which does it is in sympathy with the policy or the person or the event the news refers to. In India the Anglo-Indian Press makes it a point to give the most glaring headlines to a bomb outrage or to the smallest Hindu-Muslim clash. It is ridiculous to suppose that this "undue advertisement" indicates the sympathy of these journals with violent outrage or communal clashes. The featuring of news has nothing to do with comment. The views of a newspapers are expressed in its editorials. The commentary supplied by the Associated Press to the Bombay Police Chief's warning which was an affront to the Press does not indicate that the Government of Bombay have as yet rightly grasped that in modern times if newspapers intend to perform their legitimate function honestly and efficiently they cannot shut out news simply because Authority may regard it as "undue advertisement". Such arbitrary interference from Authority no self-respecting newspaper will be prepared to tolerate. Not less grave, however, is the abuse of law, which the interpretation of the Criminal Law Amendment by the Police Commissioner, contained in his circular, involves and it is the duty of the citizens of Bombay, particularly of lawyers, to see that this interpretation does not go unchallenged. What is the Bar Council of Bombay doing? It is time our lawyers, engrossed in their briefs as they are, made some efforts to protect the fundamental rights of the people.

FORGOTTEN.

"The first object of our celebrations must once more be to pay our tribute of homage to the memory of the glorious dead: of those who sacrificed their lives so readily to preserve the ideals of our national life, and in the hope that they would secure for us, their survivors, the preservation of our heritage unimpaired and even enriched by the fruits of their sacrifice."

This is a passage from the message issued on Armistice Day by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. There is no doubt that these were the sentiments that inspired men heroically to undergo "war's fiery ordeal". But with tragic results. For, who can deny, that, the only lesson of the last eleven years has been that the world has forgotten the lessons of the Great War? The significant essence of "civilisation"—may we leave it without any qualifying word?—is as far from minds as dominion of man over man, preparation for war and race in armaments are near. The outward symbols of solemnity investing the eleventh day of November are there. So are the Flanders poppies. But the real message,—the horrible futility of war, the blessings of peace, the implications of a common humanity—all this has been forgotten.

We must be forgiven, if our thoughts, however, turn to India also. She also fought in the Great War. There are Indians also among the "glorious dead"—for aught one knows, the Unknown Warrior buried in the Westminster Abbey may have been an Indian—who died that the world, including India, might be made safe for democracy and self-determination. What is the "heritage" that has been preserved "unimpaired and even enriched by the fruits of their sacrifice", unless it be the heritage of slavery? His Excellency speaks of "the ideals of our national life." There is no reference to India in the message. One, therefore, can merely suppose that this country was also in his mind when he referred to "the ideals of our national life." But one is also reminded of how the ideals of India's national life are being sought to be discounted. More. Their realisation is being resisted regardless of the message of November 11, 1918—His Excellency should visit the jails and the Congress hospitals in Bombay at least. All honour to the glorious dead and the equally glorious survivors. But the Great War was fought in vain.

HYPOCRITICAL.

The circular letter addressed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to the members of Parliament, and to the Federation of British Industries and other commercial bodies in Britain "on a feature of the Indian question, of vital importance" to British shareholders is a hypocritical and amazing attempt to mislead British public opinion. The communication endeavours to suggest that all that the British traders desire is an "equality with Indian subjects so far as trading status is concerned." This demand, the amazing effrontery of which is evident to every Indian is couched in a manner which would make it appear extremely reasonable. The British trader in India "is entitled to more" we are told but out of the abundant generosity of his heart he prefers not to demand more. "Preferential treatment is not asked for," declares the circular. In view of the monopolist exploitation in many fields, the British trading interests have so long enjoyed in this country and in view of the chorus of protest they raise against "confiscation of rights" when Indians demand coastal reservation for Swadeshi shipping, this humble demand for merely securing "the right to trade on an equal footing with his Indian colleagues" which "the British trader" now makes is more than suspect. In an India which has won genuine self-government the shipping, banking and the key industries of the country must be under Indian control. Nationals of other countries will enjoy every legitimate opportunity to trade but no particular nation, including the British, can claim what the circular really demands—preferential treatment under the guise of "equal trading rights."

ADVOCATES AND THEIR RIGHT OF ENTRY IN COURTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue dated 6-11-30 there appeared, as in other papers, an account of a trial of certain lady volunteers in the Court of the third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, at the Esplanade Police Court, wherein the learned Magistrate has questioned the right of the members of the Bar to be present in courts where they usually practise. As the observations made by the learned Magistrate affects the fundamental rights of practising lawyers to be in a court room during working hours, it would not be out of place if an attempt is made here to examine those observations in the light of actual existing facts.

I, think, the observations made by the learned Magistrate that the members of the Bar could be allowed only as far as accommodation permitted cannot be substantiated as the members of the Bar by virtue of their being practising lawyers have as much right to be present in Court as perhaps the presiding judge or magistrate himself. Practising lawyers are officers of the Court and as such they hold equal status and position in the eye of the law as the judge or magistrate, who presides there does, as an officer of the Court, though their respective functions may vary.

Again the fears of the learned Magistrate, as expressed by him on this particular occasion, are entirely without ground, because there are not as many as 3000 advocates practising in the Bombay city alone as the learned magistrate is reported to have remarked. The number of practising advocates in the Bombay City proper does not exceed 500/ including such of them as are exclusively attached to the Small Causes Court and the High Court. With this figure for the Bombay city, as a whole, the number practising in the six Courts of the Presidency Magistrates cannot at best be more than 100 or 125. And these are again distributed over six Courts from Esplanade to Dadar. The actual number of lawyers, therefore, attending a particular Court at the same time hardly, if ever, exceeds 30 or 40. Even on occasions of public trials which naturally attract larger number of lawyers and laymen, the number does go over 50 or 60, because most of the lawyers have got their own work to attend to in different courts which they cannot afford to neglect for the sake of these trials. It will, therefore, be seen that the fear of the learned Magistrate that his court would be flooded on any day with a very large number of lawyers unless he regulated their entry into the Court room is not only unfounded but out of place.

It is hoped that the learned Magistrate will not create an occasion, when it cannot possibly exist in view of what is stated above, to regulate admission of the members of the Bar on the consideration either of accommodation or of number. It will mean depriving members of the Bar of their right to be present in Courts where they presumably practise. It may, however, be hoped that nothing will be further from the mind of presiding officer of a Court of law to do anything which would prejudice a member of the Bar in the rights which he enjoys at present by virtue of his office.—Yours, etc.,

'ADVOCATE.'

Bombay, Nov. 10.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE A WASTE.

MR. BRAILSFORD PLEADS FOR AMNESTY

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.)
(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

DELHI, Nov. 2.

London will be in full dress, as these lines appear, for the Round Table Conference. I find it hard to guess how my readers regard it, for through three memorable weeks I have lived amid a nearly unanimous nation, which views it with disciplined despair. Ordinance follows ordinance. One after another, the houses in which Congress has its offices are sealed and confiscated. The host who entertained you at dinner last night, is in gaol next morning. One loses count of the demonstrations broken up by the police, after a lathi charge on a peaceful crowd, which may end, like that in Bombay last week, in two hundred injured. Trade is at a standstill, and credit scarcely exists. Once in each week, and occasionally twice, a "hartal" is declared in these busy industrial towns. The mills close down, and in eight or nine shops in every ten, the shutters go up. Throughout India there are sixty thousand persons in prison for political offences, and Bombay has more than its share. Most of them are in Class "C" on a level, as to diet and conditions, with the lowest rank of criminals. In the big towns under the eyes of European Officials, some restraints are observed. In the villages, among which I passed five days, every scruple is forgotten and in the areas which are resisting taxation, peasants are beaten indiscriminately for no discoverable offence, unless it be the wearing of the white Gandhi cap.

A UNITED NATION.

In spite of all this immeasurable volume of suffering, danger and loss, the Hindoo population in the Bombay Presidency is all but solid for Congress. One needs no evidence save that of one's eyes. For a rough guess I should say that two men in three wear the Gandhi cap, and I have passed through big villages in which only a stray scarlet fez on a Muslem head broke the monotony of white. There was once a moderate Liberal party in this province, conspicuous for the ability of its leaders: its adherents to-day are at most a few hundreds, and even they differ from Congress rather over methods than aims. I met many of them at their chief centre, Poona; they are as critical of the repression and as hopeless about the Conference, as the partisans of Congress, and decidedly more bitter as men will be, when the tide of the nation's life has surged past them. How far the Moslems have been swept into this mass movement it is difficult for a stranger to judge. Those who have joined it are conspicuous in the van. They are given the post of honour and danger, and seem to court arrest. At the legal club in Bombay I asked six Moslem barristers for an estimate; most of them guessed that in this province half the Moslem population is with Congress, and one went even higher. A police inspector put the figure at one third. All agreed that the younger, educated generation has ceased to follow the Ali Brothers, and is weary of the religious feud. At their great University at Aligarh a debate in the Students' Union gave an overwhelming majority for Congress. What startled me even more was to learn that the convocation of the Mohammedan clergy, a body elected from the whole of India, known as the Jamait-ul-Ulema, passed a resolution urging non-participation in the Conference. It is a highly conservative body, which thinks of Islam first, and only afterwards of India, and yet it adopted the Congress attitude towards the Round Table.

'OUR SOCIAL INSOLENCE."

Under coercion this nation grows daily more solid. It has ceased to discuss the doings of Congress, for Congress is doing nothing new. Everyone loathes the salt tax, everyone condemns the drink shops, which it is picketing for in this, at least, the two religions of India agree, that both forbid alcohol. In no country has the taxgatherer many friends, and assuredly no Indian blames the peasants who are resisting him. The boycott of foreign goods and especially of English cotton is as popular as it is successful. It is partly a tactic designed to bring us to terms but it also answers to the widespread belief of Indians that the whole structure of trade which has grown up under British rule involves an immense exploitation. This economic nationalism marches in step with the ascetic idealism of Mr. Gandhi. The business world of Bombay and Ahmedabad is in the main with Congress though it is suffering enormous losses. The wives and daughters of millionaire mill-owners will put on the orange "sari," and take their place among the pickets who watch the shops, and hundreds of these sheltered Hindoo and Parsi women have gone gladly and yet timidly, to gaol. There is in all this some economic calculation, but even deeper than this motive rankles the wound which our social insolence inflicts on the pride of a singularly gentle and courteous race.

These activities of Congress no one discusses: they are on the national agenda. It is on our doings that attention is rivetted. Each new ordinance, each lathi charge, each arrest of a conspicuous leader finds indignation tireless and alert. A busy industrial town will close its mills and its shops to protest against the arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru. Eight days later it will do the same thing again to express its indignation at the sentence on him of two years and five months for a seditious speech. Of course, the speech was seditious but a hundred million Indians agree with every word.

CAN REPRESSION AVAIL?

Against this massive unanimity what can repression avail? It can, of course, make difficulties for Congress. It was an open conspiracy, which did everything in the light of day. Truth is the cardinal virtue in Mr. Gandhi's gospel. We are now driving it to organise under ground. Its activity is unabated: at the most one notices some lack of co-ordination and authority. But the local volunteers go on: if we arrest their pickets, others are always ready to take their place. A party one may coerce, but not a nation. No reasonable being would contend that a Government, when negotiations failed, could sit passive in face of open, if non-violent revolt. But for the brutality of this repression there is no excuse. The stray acts of violence by Indians are negligible, when one remembers the proportions of this movement. Even in the big towns, the "lathi" is now the invariable instrument for dispersing a crowd. Never in a long experience have I seen crowds so passive. They do not stand: they squat upon the ground, the women in one wing, the men in another, and so, motionless and silent, they listen to songs and speeches. Assuredly the speeches are seditious, but they are not incitements to disorder: indeed (for several that I have heard were in English) they invariably preach non-violence. In the interests of order there is for a punitive dispersal of such crowds no reason or excuse whatever. Indians resent physical brutality more hotly than we do. Their physique, to begin with, is slender and frail, nor have they been through the rough discipline of the old-fashioned English school. Save in some regions they may lack aggressive martial courage, but they show amazing toughness when they steel themselves deliberately to face pain. I will not argue that our conduct is shameful: I will take the lower ground that it does not work. It does not work, because Indian society is based on a caste organisation which has its own means of maintaining solidarity. In a village which I visited the other day, a general vow had been taken to refuse payment of the land tax until Gandhiji is released. The police descended on that village (a common procedure) and beat a number of the peasants without mercy. Two of them gave way—I saw their ugly bruises and wounds—and paid up. Their caste society thereupon met and fined them Rs. 50/ for their weakness, and passed a resolution that any man who flinched in future must pay Rs. 100/ Such fines are enforced by the social and spiritual penalty of outcasting. Caste is no longer as vital an institution in the towns, as it is in the villages, but even when it decays—and the sooner the better—it leaves behind it a tradition of solidarity, and an amazing deference to social pressure. The lathi can exasperate. It can also disgrace us. It cannot smash the fine web of this Indian social organisation.

GANDHI OMNIPRESENT.

Here, in India the cables that tell of the preliminaries to the Conference seem an irrelevance. One cannot bring into a single picture this continent under coercion and the Round Table at which men will elaborate a charter of freedom. Indians levy their bitter wit impartially at the Labour Government, which punctuates its dumb benevolence with "lathi" blows and at the opportunists of their own race who have accepted its invitation. When a coolie in Bombay wishes to abuse another, he will say "You'll soon be fit for the Round Table". For six, perhaps for ten of these delegates, India retains personal respect. It will not follow even these. The men who will make its verdict are in our prisons. Without the approval of Mr. Gandhi, it is vain to expect that India will even discuss the constitution that emerges from the Conference, or consent to work it. He is saint and dictator at once. One finds his portrait in the huts of peasants who own no-

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Philippine Independence.

A Bill known as Hawes Bill providing a scheme of Independence for the Philippine Islands within five years is said to have been favourably reported upon by the Senate of the United States. A Committee of the Senate which examined the Bill, referring to the argument urged by some against the Bill that it might encourage other Eastern dependencies to demand independence, says: "We are proud that our experiment in self-government has been imitated by all the nations in South America and by many of the nations of Europe. The final pages of our history are those recording the conflicts that have followed our own departure from Colonial dependency in 1773. We entered the Orient in 1898 as the protectors of a down-trodden people and later assumed to guide them to the level of Occidental civilisation. The Occidental civilisation finds its highest manifestation in the Philippine national independence. At this date of our supremacy over the Philippines, 30 years after our occupation of the Islands to assert that our granting their freedom would be unwise because of the stimulus it would give to other nations cherishing like hope is to validate a theory which will have but little weight with real Americans. We can hardly justify a course which began with the object of establishing a democracy in the Orient and which is to end in Colonial control." This is indeed in refreshing contrast with British policy in the East.

The Reason Why?

A new champion of our Police Commissioner has arisen in the person of the Bombay correspondent of the "Pioneer" of Allahabad. This very wise worthy declares that the publicity given by "the local Nationalist, and even Anglo-Indian Press" to the Congress organisations and "their manifold objectionable activities such as Congress flag salutation ceremonies, taking out banned processions, holding prohibited meetings, etc.", is rightly objectionable. And why? Because it gives "the general body of the community the wrong impression that the Civil Disobedience movement is continuing and even thriving notwithstanding the fact that it is being daily and hourly suppressed and crushed."

"The Wrong Impression."

"The fact that it (Civil Disobedience) is being daily and hourly suppressed and crushed" carries in itself justification for publicity given "in the local Nationalist, and even Anglo-Indian Press." For, the Press has been doing nothing during the last six months or more save to give news "of the fact" that the Civil Disobedience movement "is being daily and hourly suppressed and crushed." As to the result otherwise "the wrong impression"—we will let the police itself speak. Giving evidence on Monday afternoon in a case before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Mr. Ahmad Khan Chowdhry, Inspector, C.I.D., stated that "the 'War Council' was still functioning. It sent volunteers for picketing foreign cloth shops, it convened meetings and continued the publication of the Congress Bulletin". We write subject to correction; but there are only two ways open to the Police Commissioner. He should either take action against the C.I.D. Inspector, or admit that his "warning" to the Press was intended merely to "suppress and crush" not the Civil Disobedience movement but the right of newspapers to state facts regarding the movement—how and with what result it was being "suppressed and crushed"! We comment elsewhere on the Associated Press communique regarding his warning to the Press.

Freedom First.

In his address at the Annamalai University at Chidambaram on the occasion of the Founders' Day, Sir M. Visweswaraya reiterated—perhaps for the hundredth time—that our school and college education is still too literary and needs to be a great deal more practical than it is if the country is to be speedily rescued from its chronic poverty and industrial depression. The same thing has been said again and again for about a generation by almost every Indian educationist. Why is it then that the needed reform is still a long way off? The answer is what we have often stated before that the main direction of our education is still in the hands of those who gain in more ways than one by confining boys to books and desks.

Spectators "Cruelly And Mercilessly Charged By Police"

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SERGEANTS

Lathi Raj In Bombay Scares Away Foreign Cloth Buyers

CORPORATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE TAKES EVIDENCE.

Further evidence regarding the police excesses was recorded by the Corporation enquiry committee at its adjourned meeting on Tuesday. Mr. Boman-Behram presided.

The most important witness was Mr. Dharamsi Madhavji, was examined by Mr. Motichand Kapadia, said that he was present at the Volunteers' rally and salute to Pandit Motilalji at the Azad Maidan. Standing on the maidan opposite the Corporation Hall, he noticed the lady volunteers standing in a cordon round the male volunteers The sergeants caught the ladies by their hair and beat them on their knees. This was so inhuman and shocking that the sight brought tears to the eyes of the people who witnessed it among whom were some Parsis and Mahomedans.

A little later Pandit Motilalji, accompanied by Mrs. Perinbon Captain entered the maidan and took the salute. In a few minutes they left and people began to disperse. About the same time the police were withdrawn. Some volunteers were proceeding from Dhobi Talao towards the Esplanade Police Court, when suddenly they were charged by the mounted sowars who then entered the maidan and without giving any warning chased the people assembled there.

CHASED BY SOWARS.

The sowars used their sticks on all who came within their reach. Witness was also moving away towards the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and when he was about a hundred yards from it, three horsemen (sowars) rushed at him. One of them aimed a blow at him which missed him as his horse rushed past him. The other two sowars, finding that witness was dressed in the ordinary dress of a merchant with a "pugri" (turban), did not try to beat him, but asked him to get out.

GANDHI CAP MARKED OUT.

Further questioned, witness said that the police and the mounted sowars particularly marked out white caps for the charge. Witness escaped because he was not in Gandhi cap. The public were greatly excited over the inhuman conduct of the police.

Examined by Dr. Meisheri, witness said one of the ladies was dragged away, but she struggled back to her place.

To Mr. V. C. Setalvad witness said no warning was given to the public or the satyagrahis by the sowars before charging them.

Further questioned by Mr. Setalvad, witness said that Manu had also sanctioned satyagraha or civil disobedience as a justifiable act by the people, under certain circumstances.

Witness then explained how the lathi charge by the police was a great obstacle to the disposal of old stocks of foreign cloth with the merchants.

Witness said that if the satyagrahis and other people were merely arrested, it would not have made the conditions so bad. But the indiscriminate assaults and lathi charges on all and sundry, even on innocent passers-by on the road, had created such a panic and sense of insecurity that up-country merchants feared to come to Bombay to make purchases of their stocks, lest they might be among the victims.

The witness added that foreign cloth merchants of Bombay were wholeheartedly with the Congress in the boycott movement. They did not want to import any more goods, but some of them wanted to dispose of their old stocks. This they could have done, to some extent, by selling to up-country merchants who, however, were scared away by the lathi raj as explained above. Thus the sense of terror and insecurity prevailing in the city was a great obstacle to the disposal of the old stocks of foreign cloth

BEATEN BY SERGEANTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Adukia, Cotton Commission Agent, was another witness before the Committee. He described the treatment he received at the Azad maidan flag salutation ceremony on Sunday October 26.

He said that he and his partner Mr. Damodar Karsondas were standing in their carriage near the Bharda High School, on Waudby Road, and watching the function. When the ceremony began, the police and sergeants began to charge people on the roadside, witness and his partner, as also two other men in the carriage received lathi blows like many other people. His cotton broker, who was also in the carriage, was dragged by his legs from the coach box by a sergeant, and was dropped on the road and belaboured with lathis.

All of them were peacefully sitting in the carriage without giving the slightest cause to the police for interference.

There was a rush of spectators on the footpath adjoining our carriage. some six or seven young men fell down and the rush was so severe that the falling men were trampled under foot by other spectators who were cruelly and mercilessly charged by the Police and no time was allowed to those who had fallen down, to stand up on their legs. The spectacle was heart-rending, and had not the Almighty saved the fallen young men, we feel that they had been dead or severely wounded.

Mr. Manilal Laxmichand Doshi, another witness, described the incidents at Wadala salt raid on June 2.

Witness said that a crowd of nearly 200 people was standing near the Preventive Office. About this time a volunteer fetched water and began to distribute it among the Police as many other people there also needed water. A Hindu gentleman requested the volunteer to give water first to his thirsty brethern and then serve the Police. On hearing this Sepoy No. 561 dealt a strong blow with his stick on the head of the gentleman who at once fell down senseless. The sergeant there appreciated the action and began to push away the people standing there. As the people were moving away towards Gowari Station, a Borah gentleman said that it was Sepoy who had dealt the blow, whereupon a Sergeant came from behind and dealt such a strong blow on the head of the Borah gentleman that the sound could be heard far off and the man fell down senseless; two or three men stopped to look after him but they were pushed away and subsequently the volunteers removed him.

Witness then dealt with the Azad Maidan incidents on June 21, when Pandit Motilalji took the salute of the volunteers. One of the incidents was that a sergeant attempted to snatch the National Flag from a woman dressed in orange coloured sari and as she refused to give it up, he knocked her down with a push. The sergeants also attacked other Desh Sevikas who were running to the rescue of some men volunteers who were being mercilessly assaulted.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 11.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.91
To-day's Opening Rate	10.86
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	11.05
Difference	plus .14

Broach expectation A.M. Rs. 201

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.93
To-day's Opening Rate	5.87
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate ..	11.05
Difference	plus 14

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 11		
Silver Ready	16	10 0
Lower	0	1 0
Silver Forward	16	8 0
Lower	0	1 0

India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.		
1st Settlement	47	8 0
2nd Settlement	47	9 0

PEOPLE'S JINNAH HALL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I regret to notice that an incorrect version has appeared in the press regarding the Peoples Jinnah Hall.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were tenants at will, in the hall and were asked to vacate the Hall on the 11th October. They gave me vacant possession of the Hall on the 13th. Notices were published in the papers that the Hall was open for engagement by public. The police took forcible possession of the Hall on the 15th. I protested against it to Superintendent Gujder, who referred me to the Commissioner of Police under whose orders, he said, he was acting. Under the advice of lawyers a representation is made to the Commissioner of Police. I had occasion to see the Deputy Commissioner of Police with reference to the same who is fully acquainted with the merits of the case. He informed me that the papers were forwarded to the Government of Bombay, and requested me to wait till the Home Member's return. It was the Deputy Commissioner who said that they would pay rent but not vacate. Our demand is for having possession of the Hall, which the Police have wrongfully and illegally taken I did not think it wise to give anything in the press since if no satisfactory answer was received, the matter shall have to go to a Court of Law.—Yours, etc.

V. A. DESAI.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AND KING'S SPEECH.

—:o:—

Astrology Says It Will Not Satisfy Indian "Delegates"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been announced from London that, while opening the R. T. Conference His Majesty King George V will deliver a speech at about 12 noon i.e. at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Bombay. The astrological chart of the above time for London forebodes that, His Majesty's speech will, unfortunately, fail to satisfy the sanguine Indian "delegation", and as a result of the disappointment it appears that, several speakers of the latter will make a very clear-cut impressive and vigorous speeches in the cause of India. At the time of the opening of the R. T. C. 15th degree of Capricorn will rise with Saturn in the 8th degree of the same sign which warrants a weak position for the speaker. The seventh house contains Jupiter in the 20th degree of Cancer, which indicates that, the hearers (opponents) of the Speaker are very powerful dignified and determined people and the Lord of the 7th house i.e. moon is in conjunction with Mars in the fiery sign Leo in the 8th houhe. And Jupiter is casting its benefic rays (by trine aspect) on Sun and Mercury which are the lords of the 8th and the 9th houses. The above two aspects are extremely powerful for the opponents of England, and indicate that, a peculiarly strange and unpleasant situation will arise. Though Jupiter is in trine with Sun and Mercury and moon and Mars in trine with Venus, yet the conjunction of Moon and Mars in a fiery sign in the 8th house, in such an important chart, does not presage good in many respects. The rupture will increase with many subtle complications and relations between India and England will be more strained owing to certain adverse influences of the planetary interplay. The date of honourable settlement is distant still. Who can counteract the will of Heavens except the Almighty Providence?—Yours, etc.,

BEHRAM PEROZESHAH BHAROOCHA.

MAHARASHTRA'S NEW DICTATORS

It is undertood that the following perons have been appointed Dictators of the different Congress Committees in Maharashtra, the names of which have been mentioned against their names:—

(1) Mr. Vinavak Narhar Barve, pleader, West Khandesh District Congress Committee.

(2) Mr. Sakarlal Damodardas, Gujrati Shirpar Taluka Congress Committee.

(3) Mr. Purshottam Waman Pandit, pleader, Shahada Taluka Congress Committee.

(4) Mr. Gautambuva Pathak, Jandurbar Taluka Cnogress Committee.

Pt. H. Bajpai Jailed

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

Pandit Harishchandera Bajpai, prominent Congress worker, who was arrested yesterday and taken to Barabanki for trial was convicted to-day under Instigation Ordinance and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to further six weeks' imprisonment.—A. P.

MISSION OF "BROADENING LIBERTY."

(Continued from page 1)

in the morning and adjourned after an hour.

CONFLICT OF VIEWS.

It is learned that in the course of discussion on procedure Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar urged the demand of Dominion Status, expressing the opinion that the question of constitution could be raised later.

Sir A. P. Patro agreed to the principle, but warned that the term Dominion Status was very loosely used.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad urged that the Conference should ascertain at the outset, whether Britain was prepared to give India full self-government. If that was granted, the delegates could decide among themselves whether it should be on federal or on unitary basis.

Sir Mohamed Shafi urged that the question must be all-India one. Self-government must include the British and Indian India. Sir M. Shafi compared their task to the architect's, and said the architect never asked for the design of a part of the house, but for the entire building.

Col. Gidney interrupting suggested that it was possible with one-storeyed building and other storeys could be added later.

Sir Jadhav agreed with Sir Bhupendranath Mitra that the delegates should first consider the constitution of the British India and then consider the relations with the Princes.

Mr. Jayakar advised ascertaining whether the British Delegation accepted that the discussion was to proceed on the basis of equal footing with the Britisher as with other Dominions.

JINNAH TAKES IT FOR GRANTED.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that Britain had already stated that her object was ultimate granting of self-government and had called the Conference for that purpose. H eurged that problems like defence, communal questions and Princes should be taken up on all-India basis, since the Princes were equally concerned.—Reuter.

—:o:—

DISCUSSING AND STILL DISCUSSING.

No Decision On Any Single Point.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

No concrete proposal has yet emerged from the preliminary discussions which started on the 8th inst. among the representative delegates on communal questions. The delegates have come to grips on the question of special as opposed to joint electorates which is regarded as the crux of the communal problem and opinions have been expressed with a good deal of warmth, both sides holding to their views tenaciously.

WHERE THE HITCH COMES IN.

The Muslims have been for the full measure of Self-government, provided their rights and interests are duly safeguarded in the future Constitution and their proposals embodied in Jinnah's fourteen points which have been generally accepted by the Musalmans are accepted as a basis of negotiations, subject to such modifications or alternative proposals as might be acceptable to the general body of Musulmans, whereas the opinion represented by Messrs. Jayakar and Moonje holds that the foundations of the future constitution must be rightly laid, so that any concessions made to the Minority community may eventually make for national unity and corporate consciousness and not leave room for further clash of interests.

Hindus of this school of thought agree that for the transition period, protection should be given to the minorities in order to safeguard their interests and give them time to organise themselves. But while they are anxious to secure this end, they are decidedly averse to any adjustment which will create permanent gulf between the Majority and Minority communities. During the two discussions which have taken place hitherto, there have been acute conflict of opinion on questions of separation of Sindh and introduction of reforms in the Northwest Frontier Province and securing definite percentage for the Muslims in public services. No decision has yet been reached on any single point. Meantime, great pressure of outside influence is being brought on individuals to settle the communal question and be ready to deal with the main problem of drafting the new constitution.—Reutuer.

DESPATCH OF GOVT. OF INDIA

To Be Published On Friday

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

A communique says.—Arrangements are being made for the publication of the despatch of the Government of India on the proposals for constitutional reforms in newspapers of 14th November and copies will be placed on sale at the same time at the office of the Manager of the Central Publication Branch, Calcutta. The price of the volume will be one rupee.—A. P.

"A GOOD AUGURY FOR SUCCESS OF R. T. C"

Govt. Circles Optimistic

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Optimism prevails in Government circles regarding the prospects of the Round Table Conference owing to the spirit of goodwill among the delegates, both British and Indian. It is realised that delegates from India have come at the risk to their political reputations and inspired by highest patriotism, and encouragement is derived from the determination manifested on all hands to achieve a successful result. It is felt that this spirit is a good augury for a short successful Conference; though as it will be completely autonomous, it is obviously impossible to forecast the probable duration or even the procedure which the Conference itself will decide when it comes into being at noon to-morrow.

Similarly decision on the question of presidency and similar questions is a matter for the Conference. After the King had addressed the Conference the speakers will be the Premier, the Maharaja of Baroda, the Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Akbar Hydari, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. U. Ba Pe.—Reuter.

SJT. BALVANTRAY THAKORE'S SERVICES.

—:o:—

Sjt. Balvantray Thakore who has been just released will be presented with an address by the Ahmedabad Municipality.

LATHI CHARGES IN HONAVAR.

—:o:—

Prominent Citizens Arrested.

HONAVAR, Nov. 8.

In defiance of the ban put by the District Magistrate, Mr. Jones, on the Prabhat Pherry yesterday, the public of this place organised a procession at 5 a.m. to march through the town. The procession, consisting of men, women and children numbering nearly two thousands, was held up soon after the start by a posse of 50 policemen armed with lathis and rifles and some other Excise and Forest police who were invested with the special police power.

Soon after the whole procession squatted down on the uneven ground in two rows at one side of the road thus making room for traffic. Many prominent persons, including some pleaders and rich merchants who had joined the procession, were arrested and marched off to the jail. The Honavalar caught hold of the national flags, tore them off and threw out to be trampled under the police shoes. The District Magistrate gave orders to the procession to disperse within 5 minutes. The Fouzdar after having considered the situation removed all the children. The District Magistrate gave orders to the police to close up their ranks, thus only allowing the procession to be sitting between them. Then the order was given to disperse the crowd by force. The people did not move and thus did the lathis work. The crowd raised the national slogans; the police raised the lathis. Many have received injuries on the face, head and back. The District Magistrate left the scene, leaving behind the injured without any medical help whatsoever.

R. T. CONFERENCE

To-day's Demonstration Against It

It is understood that to-day (Wednesday) being the opening day of the Round Table Conference, there will be a number of demonstrations in the city condemning the Conference.

Besides the women's procession and meeting at Mandvi, it is understood there will be a demonstration before the Secretariat in the evening. The President and members of the "War Council" with a number of volunteers will, it is understood, march from the Azad Maidan at 5 p.m. to the Secretariat. The contemplated raid on Wadala Salt pans has been abandoned.

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PROCEDURE COMMITTEE'S APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON Nov. 10.

It was the Procedure Committee this morning that decided that the Prime Minister should be the President of the Round Table Conference and Lord Sankey Deputy. This Committee consisting of six British Indian delegates and five representatives of the Princes, Lord Reading and Sir Samuel Hoare has also appointed six chairmen who will preside when the Premier and Lord Sankey are absent and will also preside at the Committees (to be appointed) with power to appoint substitutes.—Reuter.

SHERIFF'S MEETING.

Government Refuse Permission.

We understand that the Government of Bombay have refused permission to the Sheriff to convene the meeting of the citizens of Bombay, as desired in the requisition sent to him by over sixty thousands citizens to protest against the treatment of the women by the Police on Black Sunday. The ground of refusal is understood to be that the Sheriff being an officer of the Government, the convening of the meeting by him would be tantamount to be a censure of the Government.

PICKETERS ARRESTED

Post Offices Re-picketed : Volunteers Jailed

The following three volunteers were arrested while to picketing at the Cut-Piece Market at Mandvi on Tuesday, 1 Govind Dhondu, 2 Tricum Chhaganlal, 3 Tukaram Kondiba.

The following 8 volunteers were arrested while inspecting goods at Gayawadi:—

1 Raghupati, 2 Hati Gargaram, 3 Babu Dhondu, 4 Ghanshyam, 5 T. K. Mitra, 6 T. Acharya, 7 Mistry & V. S. Naik.

The following 3 volunteers were arrested and sentenced as follows C Ward: 1 Abdul Sather, 4 monfor distributing pamphlets in the ths' rigirous imprisonment, 2 Nathu Lalji 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, 3 Ganpat Krishna 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

One volunteer named Jayram Dhondujt who was picketing at the E. D. Sassoon Cloth Shop at Dadar in Mufti was arrested on Tuesday and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Volunteers were sent to the following 9 Post Offices for distributing pamphlets, persuading people not to deposit money in savings banks, G. P. O., the Girgaum P. O. the Mazgaon P. O., the Bhendi Bazar P. O., Grant Road P. O., Dadar P. O., Kalbadevi P. O., the Barbhai Moholla P. O. and the the Mandvi P. O.

The following volunteers who were in uniform were arrested at the first 6 Post Offices.

1 Dadaram Babaji Patil, 2 Nathu Bhatva Sonar, 3 Hassan Meheralli, 4 Shivram Nair, 5 Mohan Jairam Mistry, 6 Morari Dhondu Revanker.

The first of them was tried on Tuesday itself and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, 6 weeks more.

"Two Picketers Jailed"

The case appearing in the "Chronicle" on Tuesday morning under the heading "Two girl picketers jailed" was tried by Mr. Khndalawala and not by Mr. Dastur.

SWADESHI STORE AT PALGHAR

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta performed the opening ceremony of "The Palghar Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar" on Saturday last. He pointed out the effects of the present boycott movement and earnestly appealed to the people of the Taluka to take the vow of Swadeshi and extend all possible patronage to the new Swadeshi Bhandar.

BAN ON AFRIDI TRIBESMEN.

Entry Into British India Disallowed

PESHAWAR, Nov. 10.

(Delayed).—The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar has issued a proclamation debarring specified sections of Afridi Tribe from entering British India and declaring their property liabe to attachment or forfeiture. The tribes specified are Qambarkhel, Malidkinkhels, Tiranwal, Kukhels, Zakakhels, Kamarai, Sipah Akhakhel and Tirah Adam Khels.

The Afridi Jirgha is expected to be held at Jamrud on 17th.—A. P.

Sardar And Mahadeo Desai Leave Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Mahadeo Desai left Allahabad to-day.—A. P.

SARASWATI SANGITA VIDYALAYA.

Concert At "Hira Baug"

The Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya organised on Saturday and Sunday two programmes of Indian music. The select audience that had the opportunity of listening to the proficient work of the students of the institute, its staff and the principal offered good response and appreciation. The "Tabla Tarang", the students' orchestra and Ustad Rehmatkhan, the reputed exponent from Indore were the note worthy features of the concert Ustad Rehematkhan's elegant handling of the Dilruba and Sitar was a relieving contrast to the dull and heavy handling of Indian musical instruments which often marks the decadent "accuracy" of "Scientific" music.

SANTA CRUZ KHADI SANGH.

—:o:—

The Sangh arranged for Spinning Competition against ladies and children on the Gandhi Day. Seventeen girls and boys and sixteen women took part in the competition.

An Exhibition of Khadi and Swadeshi articles was arranged on the 9th instant, and the residents of Santa Cruz gave a good response by visiting it in large numbers. Sales of Khadi amounted to Rs. 166 and of Swadeshi articles to Rs. 148.

HALT!!! PATRIOTS.

HERE IS FINE & DELICIOUS

CHAND BRAND TEA

Blended & Packed by Purely Swadeshi concern.

YELLOW LABEL A SPECIALITY

Moderate in Price. Sold in Tins & Packets everywhere.

Managing Agents:—

SAPAT & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 2.
Main Road, Nasik. Ravivar Peth, Poona.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

HEAVY SELLING PRESSURE.

Wall-Street Means Cotton Market.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

As observed recently in one of our reports, "Wall-Street means Cotton market" proved absolutely correct yesterday. Without any special new development, the New York Cotton futures market was very weak on pressure of selling, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall-Street. The powerful operators of Wall-Street were reported free sellers in Cotton, Wheat and Linseed and all constructive ideas received a prompt setback. The market closed at a decline of 34 to 29 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 35 points to 10.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and declined 30 to 31 points. Spot Cotton prices lost 31 points to 10.54c.

A cable received from Garside this morning states that American Cotton is selling below normally with Indian Cotton. Sales of cloth by Mills of America during the past week have been somewhat below production in the aggregate. Activity of Spinning and Weaving Mills in America is increasing irregularly. Mill margins are slightly widened compared with a week ago. Activity of Mills by Germany is about 65 per cent. Sales of cloth and yarn by Mills of England are equal to the production in the aggregate.

The monthly figures issued by Textile Merchants Association of New York for the month of October are as under: —

Sales.—146.7 per cent.

Shipments.—118.1 per cent decrease in Stock.—10.6 per cent increase in unfilled orders.—22.9 per cent.

There is nothing extraordinary in these figures and consumption of American Cotton although shows an increasing tendency the sum total of the past three months is really disappointing. The loss sustained in this period will be very difficult to wipe off during the remaining months. Supplies of raw material are ample and beyond technical readjustment of the general situation due to excessive buying or selling, we see nothing in the situation to cause any material alteration in the present level. Hundred years ago in 1830, with a crop of about 10 lakhs of bales cotton prices fluctuated with 7-1/2 and 13-1/4 cents. To-day with a crop of 14-1/2 million bales, cotton is selling at about 11 cents.

Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points and attempt was made to harden prices, but heavy selling pressure resulted in a decline of 14 to 12 points by the close. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 6.09 and sales amounted to 5000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 14 points and Egyptian closed at a loss of 19 points.

GOVERNMENT COMMENT ON BUREAU.

The weather during the past month has been generally favourable for picking, which has progressed at about the usual rate in most parts of the cotton belt. In Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee the crop turning out be somewhat less than was anticipated last month. These declines are partially offset by moderate increases in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Oklahoma.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

A fair demand has been in evidence in spot cotton. In the Futures section a fair amount of Continental and Bombay buying early in the week advanced the prices only slightly. The market has latterly been small, awaiting the Bureau Report, private crop estimates having practically no material effect. The Bureau Report today is construed as slightly bullish. The market closed steady about 11 points higher.

The Egyptian section has generally been very quiet.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER YARN & CLOTH.

In view of the uncertainty of raw material prices buyers have been inclined to hold off and no sales of any magnitude are mentioned. The requirements of India as well as China have only been confined to occasional small lots and apart from certain styles attracting home demand, the market was featureless.

Yarns:—The market has been quieter. Some spinners principally of coarse medium counts, have nevertheless sold freely.—Reuter.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 11.13 (10-06 a.m.); Lowest 10.90 (1-21 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on the 10th instant as under:—

11-25 a.m.—Liverpool market eased after the opening on straddle selling against purchases of Uppers.

3-35 p.m.—October Textile Figures: Sales 146.7 per cent., Shipments 118.1 per cent. of production, Stocks 10.6 per cent. decrease. Unfilled orders 22.9 per cent. increase.

8-45 p.m.—Market declined on long liquidation, poor off-take.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 6.13; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 197 equal to 4.48. Difference 165 points equal to Rs. 73.

New York May (Close) 11.43 equal to 5.72; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 197 equal to 4.48. Difference 124 points equal to Rs. 54.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close) January 87, May 83 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market acts as if tired. Market weighed down by daily sales of 'hedges'. Lancashire yarn market flat, nothing doing.

Liverpool.—Weak stock market depressing prices.

New York.—To-day's selling, mostly by longs realizing. Short selling. Hedge selling increased. Trade buying on scale down.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 10.

December	10.76	—.34
January	10.93	—.34
Dec (New Contract)	10.78	—.34
January "	10.92	—.33
March "	11.21	—.29
May "	11.44	—.31
July "	11.59	—.30
Middling Spot	10.80	—.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 10.

December	10.73	—.31
January	10.93	—.30
Middling Spot	10.54	—.31

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 10.

New York 11-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

January (New Contract)	10.99
March (New Contract)	11.26
May (New Contract)	11.49
New York Noon Call.	
January (New Contract)	10.96
March (New Contract)	11.24
May (New Contract)	11.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 10.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	68,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	35,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

	Opening	Closing
November		5.32 —.10
December		5.87 —.14
January	6.04	5.93 —.13
February		5.97 —.14
March	6.16	6.06 —.13
April		6.10 —.13
May	6.26	6.16 —.13
June		6.20 —.13
July	6.36	6.26 —.13
August		6.29 —.13
September		6.32 —.13
October		6.35 —.13
November		6.33 —.12
Middling Spot		6.09 plus .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Scinde Fully Good	3.90
Scinde Fine	4.15
Scinde Superfine	4.25
Bengal Good	3.65
Bengal Fully Good	3.90
Bengal Fine	4.15
Oomra Good	3.85
Oomra Fully Good	4.15
Oomra Fine	4.45
Broach Fully Good	4.50
Broach Fine	4.75
Broach Superfine	5.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

November	8.81
December	8.73
January	8.76
March	8.89
May	9.04
July	9.19
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	9.30

LONDON METALS.

Copper Braziers £58 1/2.

Yellow Metal £46 1/4.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £12 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets. 24 Gauge £15 5/8.

Tin English Ingots £114

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Following a sharp decline in the prices of New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 198 for Broach A.-M. delivery. There was some liquidation by tired bulls which depressed prices to Rs. 197/4 but as soon as selling orders were executed, prices assumed hardening tendency. Shorts were covering to secure profits and later on some buying by a Japanese firm hardened prices to Rs. 199-8. Liverpool opened at a decline of 6 points against expected decline of 3 points. This news depressed prices to Rs. 199 but again improved on some buying. Later on prices declined on easier Liverpool advices and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 197/4.

Oomra D.J. 162/4.

Bengal D.J. 136/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Nov.	138.20—0.30
Feb.	130.70 pl. 0.10
May	126.50—0.50

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

55	A Damodar Hingoli		158-12
66	Do.	Dhandhuka	161
100	Japan T. & Co.	Harij	180
40	Do.	Bir	163
100	Dawn Mill	Khurja New	148
200	P. Crystal & Co.	Kanoj	147
156	Bombay & Co.	Sailu	154
55	Currimbhai	Sujalpur	170
54	Chatarbhuj Jetha	Bombay Press	138

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Broach	186|190
Bengal	139|144
Mathia	150|156
Khandeish	152|157
Akola|Khamgaon	155|159
Nagpur|Wardha	160|167
Barsi|Kurduwadi	154|157
Jaina|Aurangabad	154|159
Nagar|Vambori	150|156
Purna|Parbhani	156|161
Khandwa|Sanavad	156|160
Indore|Ujjain	157|166
Miraj|Sangli	215|222
Coompta	209|223
Tirupur|Cambodia	242|265

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	6	6
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd "	21	4	6
Silver, Ready	47	10	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	47	9	0
Silver, 2nd "	47	8	0

WHEAT & SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Wheat May	4	5	6
Linseed May	7	0	0
Castorseed	7	2	0
Cottonseed	2	11	0
Groundnuts	6	11	0
Teelseed	8	10	0
Linseed bold spot	7	12	0
Rapeseed March	6	4	0
Mahooraseed	5	4	0
Myrabolams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	9	12	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 10-11-30	4994000	4825000
Receipts Yesterday 10-11-30	68000	65000
Exports to date 10-11-30	2648000	2515000
Stock at Ports 7-11-30	3773000	2387000
Stock Interior Towns 7-11-30	1592000	1340000
Stock Liverpool 7-11-30	768000	682000
Visible Supply 7-1-30	7317000	5673000
Quantity in Sight 7-11-30	7022000	769000
Quantity out of Sight 7-11-30	2800000	4000000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Khandeish	133	bales
Central India	819	"
Barsi-Nagger	265	"
Berar	160	"
Central Provinces	266	"
Dhollera	349	"
N.-W. Provinces	2,063	"
Sind-Punjab	670	"
Broach	121	"
Coompta-Dharwar	180	"
Westerns-Northerns	223	"
Cotton	5,254	"
Wheat	2,665	cwts.
Linseed	1,056	"
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	48	"
Gingallyseeds	398	"
Poppyseeds	679	"
Groundnu's	44 648	"
Castorseeds	3 082	"
Rice	2,680	"
Myrabollams	2,134	"
Cottonseeds	936	"
Gram	1,676	"
Joowar	1,360	"
Maize	23	"
Barley	365	"
Bajree	1,294	"
Coal	3,506	tons

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 29/4; highest Rs. 29/11 lowest Rs. 28/8; closing Rs. 28/12.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery; Opening Rs. 29/12; lowest Rs. 29/4; closing 29/9.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1897.

Head Office:— Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.

To spend money is easy, and to save is difficult: but the harder it is to save, the more carefully should the savings be utilised. They cannot be more securely safe-guarded than in a Life Assurance Policy in this Company.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

SENSATIONAL DROP IN WHEAT AND LINSEED.

—:o:—

Decline May Go Further.

SAFE TO COVER SHORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Those who cared to follow our cables must have been happy to see that our expectation of 11 cents for Linseed is realised. There is still big crop to be marketed and in view to general depression in commodity markets we still believe it dangerous to have any constructive interest. There may be sharp rebounds on heavy short covering or perhaps poor threshing reports. Thus those who wish to be on safe side will be well advised to cover short and wait for replacing sales on buidges. Today's London cable regarding linseed is as under:—

"Private Argentine estimates ranging from 26/30 lakh tons and hedge selling depression prices. While crop looks bumper we cannot increase our idea of about 23 lakh tons. Although we have been persistently bearish from 22-1/2 and look for 11 cents, we hesitate "short side" on current prices even though a decline may go further."

American Government estimate Linseed crop 605.000 tons.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Dec. close at 5s. 6-3/8d. —1-5/8d.

Mar. close at 5s. 6d. —1-7/8d.

May close at 5s 6-3/4d. —2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel Dols. 69-3/4 —3-3/4.

Mar. per bushel Dols. 73-1/4 —4-1/4.

May per bushel Dols. 75-1/2 —4-1/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

November 12.75 —.77.

February 11.58 —.57.

Linseed Cable (from London).

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4

B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to Dec.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jan-Feb.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 to Jan.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8

Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.

NEW YORK.—

B. C. Rate T T 278-1/4

Banks Selling T. T. 278.

Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 914

Banks Buying D D 924

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 137 7/8

Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 89 1/8

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 109 1/2

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 157 1/4

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 1/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.85 23/32 10th instant

Shanghai/London 1/7 1/4 11th instant

Japan/London 2/0 15/32 10th instant

London/Paris 123.65 10th instant

London/Belgium 34.825 10th instant

London/Switzerland 25.035 10th instant

London/Italy 92.80 10th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-5-0 3/4 8th instant £4-5-1 1/2 10th instant

Silver London Ready 16 11/16 8th instant 16 11/16 10th instant

Silver London Forward 16 5/8 8th instant 16 9/16 10th instant

Silver New York Ready 36 1/4 8th instant 36 1/4 10th instant

London Discounts 3 mos 2 3/16 per cent 8th instant 2 7/32 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 6 mos 2 3/8 per cent 8th instant 2 3/8 per cent 10th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2½ per cent

3 mos 3½ per cent

6 mos 4½ per cent

12 mos 4 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China sold. India bought.

STOCK AND SHARE

LONG LIQUIDATION FOLLOW. Short Covering

Quiet But Steady Tone.

Bombay, Nov 11.

Being influenced by easier raw cotton prices, the share market opened to-day rather quiet with increased long liquidation. The opening weakness was increased owing to steady flow of realising, but later on prices recovered partially under short covering. The undertone of the market is quiet but steady. Demand for mill cloth is increasing and prices of Dhooties are showing hardening tendency. Already there is a rise of about an anna and it seems that as soon as new crops begin to move, there will be further increase in the demand. Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Cement Shares rule rather steady. Tata Steel Shares displayed easier tendency but these shares particularly Ords. being manipulated by powerful interests, operators are afraid of going short. However, it is believed that present prices fictitious and before any normal business is restored in Ords. prices shall have to decline a long way

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 11

Bombay Dyeing 676, 70, 75.

Century 245, 43, 45-10.

Colaba 101-14.

Crescent 69.

Fazul 385, 82, 80, 85.

Indore 327, 26.

Madhowji 32.

Nagpur 385, 88, 86, 90.

New Great 145.

Pearl 220, 16, 18 16, 17.

Simplex 52.

Swadeshi 286, 88.

Burma 571, 65, 70.

Hydro 102, 1, 3-2, 2.

Tram 117, 15-10, 16.

Deff. 390, 87, 85.

Ord. 28-4, 27-4, 26-14 27-2.

Bundi xd. 13.

Indian 165, 67.

Alcock 162.

MILLS.

100	Ahm. Advance	305
50	Apollo	3-6-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500	Bom. Cotton	130
250	Bom. Dyeing	675
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	245-10
500	Centra. India P.	452-8
100	Central India	390
100	Colaba	101-14
100	Cooria	160
100	Crescent	68-12
250	Currim	65
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
200	Ed. Sassoon	70
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-9
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	6
350	Fazulbhoy	385
100	Finlay	115
1000	Framji Petit	180
100	Gokak	135
1000	Hindustan	1550
100	Indore-Malwa	326-4
100	Jamshed Pref:	75
250	Jamshed	15
50	Kastoorchand	11-14
100	Khatau	33-12
100	Kohinoor	118-12
250	Laxmi	947-8
100	Madhowji	32-8
250	Madras United	310
1000	Maneckji Petit	800
100	Meyer Sassoon	45
1000	Morarji	360
50	Mysore	115
200	New Great P.	146-4
200	New Great	145
100	New City	55
250	Pabani	118-12
250	Pearl	217-8
160	Phoenix	310
10	Premier	1-2-0
100	Shapurji	3-2-0
1000	Sholapur	1415
250	Simplex	52-8
100	Swan	110
100	Swadeshi	283-12
25	Tata P.	14
25	Tata	30
500	Vishnu P.	567-8
500	Vishnu	1375
1000	Western	710

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	70-2
50-25	Central	14-12
£10- 5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1200
5000125	Imperial Contr.	304-6
100-50	India	62
5	Union	3 2-6

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	13xd.
70	Gwalior	78
250	Indian	167-8
100	Katni 1st P.	98-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	105
40	Katni Df.	615
100	Katni	146-14
10	Punjab P.	10-4
10	Punjab	8-14
100	Shahabad	133-2

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	9-0
15	Jupiter	8-6-0
15	New India	15-10
200,100	Oriental	1650
10	Vulcan	5-9

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad	126
1000	Andhra Val P.	100
1000	Andhra Val.	578-12
50	Bom. Tram P.	64-10
50	Bom. Tram	115-4
1000	Tata Hydro P.	107-4
100	Tata Hydro	102-8
1000	Tata Power P.	1105
1000	Tata Power	415

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Pranti)	770
100	Amritsar Patti	114-8
100	Central Province	87-8
100	Gujrat	85-8
90	Mandra Bhon.	65
Tapti Valley		671-4
10	Central India	1-10
10	Shivrajpur	11-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	123-12
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	49-8
30	Tata Steel D.	238-12
75	Tata Steel	27-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	162-8
80	Bom. Uganda	20
250	Bom. Steam P.	196-4
250	Bom. Steam	158-12
50	Bom. Telephone	46
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	3-1-0
125	Bom. Burma Old	570
50	Bom. Burma New	220
100	Ind. Bleaching	110
15	Scindia	7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 64014

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/9.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/9

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 74/2

4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10

4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/12

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/8

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/6

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-7

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 102-3

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101/7.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/10

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-12

FORWARD RATES

17th November settlement.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/13/0

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-6-0.

Tone of Market:—Shade steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Nov. 11.

3 Months Discounts 2 7/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Call Money 2 1/2 per cent.

One month 2 1/2 per cent.

Three months 3 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Markets:—Slightly better demand.

Imperial Bank of India rate—5 per cent.

BRITAIN RECOMMENDS IRAQ FOR THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Geneva.—The Mandates' Commission examining the annual report on the Administration of Iraq, heard the statement of Mr. Young, Counseller to the British High Commissioner, declaring that in past months, there had been an increasingly rapid transfer of responsibility from the British to Iraqian officials and hoping that the transfer would be complete in 1932. Britain confidently recommended Iraq for membership of the League.—Reuter.

RIGHT TO MAINTAIN WAR VESSELS.

—:o:—

New Power To Colonial Legislatures.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The text is issued of the Bill presented by Lord Passfield to the House of Lords to amend the Colonial Naval Defence Acts to empower the Legislature of any Colony, with the approval of H. M. the King, to make provision at the expense of the Colony, for maintaining and using war vessels. Such vessels and personnel may be placed at the King's disposal for general service of the Royal Navy.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE A WASTE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

thing else, save their scanty clothes and their pots of brass. It must hang in every shop. It is sold at the fairs with the pictures that illustrate the legend of Krishna. By putting this man in prison, we have made him omnipresent.

A WASTE OF TIME.

There is only one thing that an honest observer can say. While this repression continues, the Conference is a waste of time. It is useless now to review the past—the criminal mistake of nominating the all-English Simon Commission, the dumbness of the Home Government which has not yet indicated, even in outline, what it is prepared to concede, the folly of the terms which Mr. Gandhi and the Nehrus proposed last August. What lies behind us cannot be undone. The problem remains of convincing Indians that we are sincere. I have met no Indian, not even, among the Liberals of Poona, who believed in this Government's good faith. Would you believe, respected reader, that it was knitting its brows in an effort to confer Dominion Status upon you if at the same moment its police had beaten your son and locked up your wife for hoisting the national flag in a Bombay park? Safeguards, checks, transitional arrangements all those India will swallow, if we can convince her of our honesty. Oratory will not do it. There must be generous action. It is with an emotional people that we have to deal, keyed to a pitch of intense strain. A Government which had courage and imagination would even at this last moment take a risk to create a new atmosphere. Only one thing will avail. The doors of our prisons must be flung wide open, and not to Mr. Gandhi alone, but to the whole sixty thousand. To bargain would spoil the gesture, but I think India has the chivalry that would respond. If we could but win three months of calm, compromises that seem difficult, surrenders which tax the pride of either side, might become surprisingly easy. The margin between us is not wide, when one debates with Indians the details of possible constitution. It is a chasm of distrust that divides us. We made it, first by our arrogant manners, and then by our lathi blows. We can bridge it only by a magnanimous deed.

DISTRIBUTING SEDITIOUS LEAFLETS.

—:o:—

Bengal Congressmen Charged.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Noakhali.—A number of Congressmen who were arrested more than two months ago under Section 131, I. P. C. (abetting mutiny or attempting to seduce sailors or soldiers from duty) were placed before the Sub-Divisional Officer. The police prayed for time and the case was adjourned till November 21. The accused include Haran Chandra Ghose Choudhury, ex-Dictator of the District Congress Committee, Binod Behari Sen, Secretary, Jitendranath Choudhury, Captain of Volunteers, and six others. They were arrested on the charge of possession and distribution of leaflets entitled "Congress Sankalpa".

It now transpires that the accused will be tried under Section 124-A in two different groups.

Maharashtra Gymkhana Open Cricket Tournament.

—:o:—

The open Cricket Tournament will be held from this year under the auspices of the Maharashtra Gymkhana, Poona. These tournaments are open to all. Entries will be accepted upto Sunday (the 23rd instant). The entrance fee is Rs. 11. The tournaments will begin on Saturday (the 29th instant). For particulars write to the Hon. Secretary, "Open Cricket Tournaments", Maharashtra Gymkhana, Poona 2.

"FALSE PR NCES AND BROKEN EDGES

Dr. Besant's Chs Agianst Labour Party

Dr. Annie Besant in "New India":—

Since the latter part August, the "Labour Gover ment," with Mr. MacDonald head, in direct violation of pledges by which it gained po nnie in Opposition, is attemp to ter-rorize India through th bordi-nate Government," w rues over our unfortunate For some time past, cases o hness and injustice have been t pay-ing, and are now of alm daily occurrence. Arrests are e of old and young, of men wo-men, of boys and girls; ews-papers record that youth se-venteen years of age ar ged till their clothes are dre in blood." Their crime is a too outspoken Patriotism. P Malaviya—who has attended Congress since he was a stude its foundation in 1875, who never preached violence, has been regarded as a "Mo ate"—has been thrown into as has Pandit Motilal (relea when ill); leader after leader, in any country pretending public decency and caring for respect of the world, would honoured, has been shut up gaol, to the delight of foreign rants, whom England had nked in happier days. India chief leaders are in gaol, and th few who still remain at liberty are filled with resentful gloom. I have personally drawn Mr. Benn's attention to what has been going on. But, to Britain's present dishonour and future ruin, "the man on the spot" has at all his own way.

THE CHANGED MACDONALD.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, and the late Under-Secretary of State, Dr. Shiels, sympathize with my views, and they have not con-cealed their agreement; but Mr. Benn is alone in the Cabinet; the Prime Minister has forgotten all his pledges, though they were used to win votes; far behind him lie the days when he heroically stood alone for peace as against war. Presumably he now shares the cynical view of Henry of Na-varre, who remarked, though a Huguenot, that "Paris was well worth a Mass." To be Prime Mi-nister of Britain may well, in the minds of some, excuse a lapse of memory as regards the pledges of earlier days, when "in a period of months rather than of years" a new Dominion was to be added to the Empire. "I refer to India." He has proved that, in office, La-bour cares as little for India as does Liberal or Tory.

The Labour Government is easily the worst we have had for a long time, for it climbed into power by false pretences, has stained the name of England by fresh broken promises, and has confirmed the Indian view which, until now, I have combated, that all English Parties are equal-ly hostile to Indian liberty. Sor-rowfully I feel that it is useless to look to any English Party for real help in setting India free. She must put Her trust in God and in Herself.

Let us then meet and quietly discuss the winning of Home Rule for India, leaving English pledges in the dust-heap to which they belong. Let us also remember that there are good individual English men and women, who are loyal to the older English tradi-tions, despite their birth, and who sympathise with us.

India stands to-day face to face with a serious crisis in her rela-tionship with England, and, as was to be expected, she faces the union of all the English political Parties, since they all profit by her exploitation. The linking up of English Parties is necessary for the preservation of England with the Crown which reigns but does not govern; it is the uniting link between Tories, Whigs, Liberals, Conservatives and Laborites, and the heterogeneous mass of place-hunters, hatterers, indicerents, into which England is now divided.

UNITED FRONT AGAINST INDIA.

India faces a union of all Eng-lish political Parties against Her, since all of them profit by Her economic exploitation, and none has anything to gain by helping Her to become a Partner-Member (thanks, Mr. Baldwin, for that ap-posite term) in the Federation of Free and Equal Nations, into which the present Empire must inevitably change, unless England is to become only a small Euro-pean Power, instead of remaining in the first rank of World Powers, in which she is at the present time.

Let me write quite frankly, though personally concerned in the struggle. I belong to no Eng-lish party, residing, as I do, in India, and yielding to Her all my allegiance, whole and undivided. For fifty-three years I have work-ed in the political field with one definite object—probably that is why the Viceroy rejected my name the other day, when it was sent to him for nomination to the Round Conference by an import-ant member of that body. My one object all through these long years of public work has been the un-pillar one of the helping of the oppressed, the poor, the neglected and "under-dogs" generally. This has meant many long struggles, and also joy-bringing victories, not yet final defeat in any, because I am still in the body to which I was winked 83 years ago, and while I remain in it, I fight on.

India's Freedom I first spoke, I think, in the period of 1878 to 1836, so largely filled with bitter attacks on what I called the aggressive and oppressive policy in Ireland, in the Transvaal, in India, in Afghanistan, in Burma, in Egypt, visiting the great towns of Britain, trying to touch the consciences of the peo-ple, to make them feel the immoral-ity of a land-stealing, piratical policy. Against war, against capital punishment, against flogging, demanding National Education instead of big guns—no wonder I was pounced as an agitator, and that I orthodox society turned up at me its most respectable nose" It is quaint, in these much-changed days, to see how I were wrote in 1891.

The Congress and the Home Rule League, the two still living organisations from the days of combat, are both calmly ignored by H. the Viceroy, probably be-cause he and his advisers are birds of passage in India, and have their eyes fixed on returning "Home," to live there in their natural surroundings. Now that communications are so rapid, our modern rulers never become really settled in India, as their predeces-sors necessarily did. And the re-sult is that they never become Indianized; they remain markedly "foreigners," with their real in-terests centred in the land of their birth.

'S DISASTROUS EXCHANGE POLICY.

How France And Japan Protect Themselves.

Mr. J. A. Wadia writes in the course of a letter from Paris dated Oct. 20:—

I am writing this letter from Paris. I am sending you two papers for perusal. You can see at a glance the proud position France has attained economi-cally owing to her able manage-ment of exchange and currency. Before the War £1 sterling was equal to 25 francs. The War up-set all exchanges but in 1927 she fixed her exchange at 124 francs to the pound sterling with the course of a letter from Paris, flourished and is flourishing and imports checked, giving her a large balance of trade. She has now more gold in her vaults than England. For every pound of gold England possesses she has more than £2. England has 22 facs unemployed which cost her £100 million pounds per annum. France has barely 1,000 men un-employed. 62 per cent of her people live by the land. Eng-land 15 per cent. English ex-change before the War was 4.86 2/3 dollars to the pound gold. During and after the War it fell at one time to 3.10 dollars to the pound. She, unlike France, was in devil of a hurry to take it back to the old gold point viz., 4.86 2/3 dollars to the pound and she fixed it at that in 1925 with disastrous results.

Our exchange was before the War 16d. to the rupee, that of Japan 24d. to the Yen. During and after the War price of silver rose and then came down. We fixed it at 2s. gold which at one time was 2s. 11d. sterling. We have now fixed it at 18d. with disastrous results, Japan has kept per Yen at 24d. as before and you see the difference be-tween the economic conditions of the two countries. The sooner we open the mints to silver the better for us and the world. We are ruining ourselves and the world at large by creating a grea-ter demand for gold. The Gov-ernor of the Bank of England told the last Currency Committee that gold by itself is no sign of civilization or progress and the Babington Smith's Committee (clause 34) said that fixity of ex-change is a convenience not a necessity and for this conveni-ence our rulers have taken the opportunity to exploit us. Japan did not do it.

If effective gold currency was a panacea, look at England and America and Germany. A coun-try can accumulate gold by large export and balance of trade. High exchange destroys export.

WAFD TO BOYCOTT GENERAL ELECTION

General Resentment At New Constitution.

ADLY PASHA RESIGNS FROM SENATE.

The Special Correspondent of "The Hindu" writes:—

CAIRO, Oct. 23.

The Liberal Constitutional Party held a meeting at their Club on Tuesday last, at which were pre-sent Mohamed Mahmud Pasha, Mahmud Abdul Razik Pasha, Mo-hamed Aly Pasha, Gafar Waly Pa-sha, Ahmed Kashaba Pasha, Rash-wan Mahfuz Pasha, and many others.

The meeting reviewed the situ-ation created by the attitude of the Government with regard to the Constitution. The discus-sion lasted four hours after which the party issued the following statement:

"The Liberal Constitutional Par-ty did all in their power so that the present Government should not touch the basis of the Con-stitution. Although the Govern-ment ceded certain points those to which it still adheres are con-trary to the authority of the na-tion, paralyse Parliament in its action and suspend Parliamentary life in its essential labours. The party therefore declares that it regrets that the Government in-sists on issuing its new Constitu-tion. It denies this right to the Government and therefore can-not support it."

THE WAFDISTS.

According to a contributor to the "Journal Saghr" the Wafd will take the following decision with regard to the coming elections:

"The Wafdists consider Parlia-ment in existence and not sus-pended and their taking part in the elections would be contrary to the decision taken by both Cham-bers, because the elections in two degrees will not enable them to at-tain their object. They therefore prefer not to join in the election rather than be defeated.

"They will consider the Waf-dists Parliament to be in existence even when the new Parliament meets, and they consider them-selves representatives of the na-tion even when their personal tic-kets are withdrawn from them. Further than that they consider that they will not lose their qua-lity of representatives when their allowances are stopped, but hold to it to the end of their lives."

LIBERALS NOT TO SUPPORT NEW CONSTITUTION.

Thus it will be seen that the po-litical situation in Egypt is rapidly coming to a head. As stated, the Liberal Constitutional Party has decided not to support Sidky Pa-sha's modifications of the Consti-tution. Although the Liberal Party is at present very weak, and despite the fact that it is under-stood that the decision was only carried by a very small majority, it is likely to have important re-sults. However it has not de-terred the Prime Minister and yesterday afternoon Tewfik Doss Pasha returned to Alexandria to obtain His Majesty's signature to the new law and the modified Constitution. King Fuad signed the Royal Degree and Doss Pasha returned to Cairo last evening. The new law was issued this morn-ing.

The following is from an edito-rial article of one of the Wafd daily organs:—

"It is persistently rumoured that the new modified electoral law will be issued on October 20. For the last two weeks people have ne-ver ceased to enquire as to what attitude the Wafd proposes to take vis-a-vis this new transgression on the Constitution and the authori-ty of Parliament and also to whe-ther the Wafd will boycott the forthcoming elections or not. This enquiry has given rise to various rumours which it can be said are void of truth. None the less the opinions expressed to us by many Senators, Deputies and prominent Wafdists indicate that the Wafd is very much inclined to boycott the coming general elections. In the meantime there is a small Wafdist school of opinion which suggests that the Wafd should en-ter the election campaign if a neu-tral Government comes into office to supervise elections. This school of opinion further suggests that if the Wafd succeeds in obtaining a majority, successful Deputies and Senators should immediately resign. The object of such an attitude is to prove to the whole world: (1) that the objection of the Wafdists to the electoral law being modified was not due to fear on their part; (2) that they can always win whether elections are held on direct suffrage or on two degrees and whatever the elec-toral law in accordance with which general elections are to be held may be; (3) and that their objection was prompted only by a desire on their part to respect the constitution and the principle, viz. 'the nation is the source of all authority.' Another school of opinion suggests that the Wafd should refrain from entering the forthcoming elections on the grounds that to enter the elec-tion campaign in such circums-tances means a breach of the oath taken by every member of both Chambers of Parliament. The latter school of opinion has the largest number of supporters among the Wafdists. The last word, however, lies with the Wafd executive. Meetings are being held by the Wafd to study the si-tuation from all its aspects before a final decision is given.

SIDKY'S NEW PARTY.

Another very important step is the formation of a new party. This party will probably have as its President Ismail Sidky Pasha and the members who will be drawn from all the different par-ties in Egypt, will spport the Ca-binet's new projects. The party will be called Al Ittihad Al Kaou-my, the National Unionists.

RESIGNATION OF SENATE PRESIDENT.

It was officially announced at Bulkeley that Adly Yeghen Pa-sha had submitted to His Majes-ty King Fuad his resignation from the Presidentship of the Senate, and that His Majesty has accept-ed the resignation.

Adly Yeghen Pasha is the son of late Khalil Yeghen Pasha. He was born in 1860. In 1921 he formed a Ministry; the Egyptian Government was invited to send Delegation to London for negotiations, regarding the future of Egypt and he went as the head of the Delega-tion, which spent several weeks in London discussing the question with Lord Curzon. Adly Pasha refused to come to an agreement with the Foreign Secretary and made counter proposals for a trea-ty which was rejected and Adly Pasha resigned and several weeks passed ere a Ministry was formed in Cairo.

Mr. Chhotalal Balabhai Kora.

A SKETCH.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Mr. Chhotalal Balabhai Kora, Secretary of the Khar Congress Committee and lately "Dictator" of Khar, was recently sentenced to six months' R. I. by the F. C. Magistrate at Bandra for being Khar's representative member on the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

Mr. Kora, who was born in 1893, comes of a very well-to-do Kaira family. His father, Mr. Bala-bhai, who was the first graduate in Kaira, served for over 40 years as State Engineer in Gondal and Cutch States, and is now leading a retired life. His brother, late Mr. Dahyabhai, a Chartered Architect and Civil Engineer, was Chief Engineer in the Nawanagar State when he died in 1926 at the very premature age of 40. Mr. Chhotalal Kora is also a Civil Engineering graduate and has been a partner in the well-known Bombay firm of Consulting Engi-neers—Messrs. Kora and Bhatt—since he resigned Government service in 1919.

Mr. Kora has been a staunch Khadderite ever since the first non-co-operation days. His acti-vities in this direction were especially noticeable during the last two years. Even after he was elected Secretary of the Khar Congress Committee, his work was mainly directed to the spread of Khaddar and spinning. Many a time, he was observed personally going round from house to house with a load of Khadder which he "himself" brought for sale from Bombay. If he has achieved anything in what he so conscien-tiously strove for, it was more by his example than by any per-suasion on his part. The "Bom-bay Samachar" has, therefore, accidently struck the right note in his character in heading his photo with the words "The Dumb Worker" meaning a silent worker. Unlike many others, he studious-ly kept his name out of press, and hence his arrest was a surprise to many outside Khar who knew him either professionally or socially.

Mr. Kora is held high in the estimation of those who know him, be it ever so little. He is very widely known in all the Bombay suburbs and the Thana District where also his profes-sional practice chiefly lies. He is a man of unassuming manners and simple habits. He is never lavish with his advice as is generally the case with a majori-ty of us. He never speaks in public.

Mr. Kora who is a voracious reader is an ardent Theosophist and also belongs to and works as Secretary of a masonic Lodge. It was he who at much sacrifice of time and labour brought about the formation of the Laxmi Co-operative Housing Society which, under his initiative and guidance, pioneered the work of developing Khar which was quite a barren waste some six years ago and not the model suburb it now is. During the month immediately preceding his arrest, he had organized two "in memoriam" cosmopolitan jail dinners which were very largely attended by the suburban ladies and gentle-men. At these dinners, only juwar bread without ghee and boiled vegetables were given in the morning and juwar bread and dal in the evening.

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DR. TAGORE ON RUSSIA.

An Appreciation And A Warning.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, during his recent visit to Moscow, gave an interview to a reporter of the "Izvestia," in which he gave his impressions of Moscow, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said:

"I wish to let you know how deeply I have been impressed by the amazing intensity of your energy in spreading education among the peasant masses, the most intelligent direction you have given to this work, and also the variety of channels that have been opened out to train their minds and senses and limbs. I appreciate it all the more keenly because I belong to that country where millions of my fellow-countrymen are being denied the light that education can bring them. For human beings all other booms that are external and superfical, that are imposed from outside, are like paints and patches that never represent the blooms of health but only disguise the anaemic skin without enriching the blood. You have recognised the truth that in extirpating all social evils one has to go to the root, which can only be done through education and not through police batons and military brow-beating.

"But I find here certain contradictions to the great mission which you have undertaken. Certain attitudes of mind are being cultivated which are contrary to your ideal about the method of radical social improvement. I must ask you: Are you doing your ideal a service by arousing in the minds of those under your training anger, class hatred, and revengefulness against those whom you consider to be your enemies? True, you have to fight against tremendous obstacles, you have to overcome ignorance and lack of sympathy, and even persistently virulent antagonism. But your mission is not retricted to your own nation or your own party, but it is for the betterment of humanity according to your light. But does not humanity include those who do not agree with your aims? Just as you try to help peasants who have other ideas than yours about religion, economics, and social life, not by getting fatally angry with them but by patiently teaching them and showing them where the evil lurks in secret, should you not have the same mission to those other people who have other ideals than your own? These you may consider to be mistaken ideals, but they have an historical origin, and have become inevitable through combinations of circumstances. You may consider the men who hold them to be misguided. But it should all the more be your purpose to convert them by pity and love, realising that they are as much a party of humanity as the peasants whom you serve.

"BE GREAT IN MERCY"

"If you dwell to much upon the evil elements of your opponents, assuming that those are inherent in their human nature, meriting eternal damnation, you inspire an attitude of mind which with its content of hatred and animosity may some day react against your own ideal and destroy it. You are working a great cause. There you must be great in your mind, great in your understanding and your patience. I feel profound admiration for the greatness of the thinys you are trying to accomplish, and therefore I cannot help expecting for it a motive force of love and an environment of charitable understanding.

"There must be disagreement where minds are allowed to be free. It would be not only an uninteresting world but a sterile world of mechanical regularity if all of our opinions were forcibly made alike. If you have a mission which includes all humanity, for the sake of that living huhanity you must acknowledfe the existence of differences of temperament and of opinion. Opinions are constantly, changed and rechanged through the free circulation of intellectual forces and moral persuasion. Violence begets violence and blind stupidity. Freedom of mind is needed for the reception of truth; terror hopelessly kills it. The brute cannot subdue the brute, it is only the man who can do it. This is being proved every day in our human history.

"Before leaving your country let me once again assure you that I am struck with admiration for all that you are doing to free those who were in slavery, to raise up those who were lowly and oppressed and to bring help to those who were utterly helpless, reminding them that the source of their salvation lies in a proper education and their power to combine their human resources.

A LEGACY OF VIOLENCE

"For the sake of humanity I hope that you may never create a vicious force of violence which will go on weaving an interminable chain of violence and cruelty. Already you have inherited much of this legacy from the Czarist regime. It is the worst legacy you possibly could have. You have tried to destroy many of the other evils of that period. Why not try to destroy this one also? I have learned much from you, how skilfully you evolve usefulness out of the helplessness of the weak and ignorant. Your ideal is great, and so I ask you for perfection in serving it and a broad field of freedom for laying its permanent foundation."

The poet was asked to say, in conclusion, what institutions in Moscow had impressed him most.

He replied: "The orphans at the Home of the Young Pioneers showed such confidence in their ability to realise their ideal for a new world. Their behaviour to me was so natural. Ther conduct impressed me deeply. Then at the Peasants' House I met the peasants. We questioned each other quite frankly. Their problems are so similar to be problem of the peasants in my own country. I was deeply impressed by the attitude of mind of your peasants towards the methods you have evolved for solving these problems.

"Places which I have not been able to visit have been visited by my secretaries. My doctor tells me of the fine work you are doing in sanitation hygience, scentific research. You are accomplishing a great deal in these lines, under conditions not nearly as favourable, economically at least, as in other countries. My secretaries tell me of your splendid work in training students of agriculture, in caring for and training the homeless children left by war and famine, and of the outstanding experiment in practical education being carried on by Mr. Shatsky in his colony. Mr. Shatsky did me the honour of coming to visit me. I find that the ideal of his institution I also share. I am certain that your methods of education would be of great benefit in other countries, where there is so much in education that is merely academic and abstract. Yours is much more practical, and therefore truly moral, and it is closer in touch with the varied aspects and purposes of life."

RUSSIA AND INDIA

In a speech delivered at the Dom Soyuzoff, Moscow, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said:

"I believe that all human problems find their fundamental solution in education. And outside of my own vocation as a poet I have accepted this responsibility to educate my people as much as it lies in my individual power to do. I know that all the evils, almost without exception, from which my land suffers are solely owing to the utter lack of education of the people.

"Powerty, pesilence, and communal fights and industrial backwardness which make our path of life too narrow and perilous, are simply owing to the meagreness of education. You all know that our condition in India is very similar to yours. She has an agricultural population which is in need of all the help and encouragement that you have accorded to this country. You know how precarious is the living which exclusively depends upon agriculture, and so how utterly necessary it is for the cultivators to have the education, the up-to-date method of producing crops in order to meet the increasing demands of life and of expensive government.

"Our people are living on the verge of perpetual famine, and do not know how to help this because they have lost their faith and confidence in their own humanity. This is the greatest misfortune of that people, over 300,000,000 of men and women burdened with profound ignorance, a closed prospect, and incompetence.

CHANGED MENTAL ATTITUDE

"So I came to this land to see how you deal with this problem, you who have struggled against the incubus of ignorance, superstition, and apathy, which were once prevalent in this oppressed land among the working men and peasantry. The little that I have seen has convinced me of the marvellous progress that has been made, the miracle that has been achieved. How the mental attiude of the people has been changed in such a short time it is difficult for us to realise, we who live in the darkest shadow of ignorance and futility. It gladdens, my heart to know that the people, the real people who maintain the life of society, bear the burden of civilisation, are not deprived of their own rights, and that they enjoy an equal share of all the advantages of a progressive community.

"And I dream of the time when it will be possible for that ancient land of Aryan civilisation to enjoy the great boon of education and equal opportunity for all the people. I am thankful, truely thankful to you all, who have helped me in visualising in a concrete from the dream which I have been carrying for a long time in my mind, the dream of emancipating the peoples' mind which has been shackled for ages. For this I thank you."—'Manchester Guardian.'

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On remittance of Re. 2, a sample phial is sent free of postage.
Rajvaid Sri Chandradal Kavirat,
159, Maniktola Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

FREE FREE

Way to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.
If you wish to regain your health lost by any cause with a chapter on self-treatment with household remedies apply for our free literature.
THE K. C. WORKS,
Post Box No. 11435 (B.O.)
CALCUTTA

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES

Hakim Brothers,

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
— Mail & Passengers — Service.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Nov.			
5th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
12nd	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
19th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Dec.			
6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
9th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
0th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
0th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
7th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
4th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
1st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
4th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
1st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
8th	Naldera x	Harrison	16,088
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
4th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
1st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
8th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia @	Allin	16,556
1th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
8th	Viceroy of India a	Ohlson	19,648
5th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,243
6th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

†To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

	2nd Saloon A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£53
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	23	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin had out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,553 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,423
1931.		
Mar. 4th	DUMANA	8,427
pril. 0th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth		Single	Return
	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Nov. 16th	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan
21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931.		
Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
12th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal & Mangalore.
14th	Varela	K'chi, Sushire, M'rah & B'rah.
15th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
17th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
19th	Karapara	S. & S. Africa via P'Bunder

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN.
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. HAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents
Gallery Estate Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
xTango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	---	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru	6973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	16000	---	@1 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xiyo Maru	5961	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	18000	---	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	---	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
xKaga Maru	5866	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500		@13Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
owaMaru	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Yushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakosaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	32000	20 Nov	26 Nov.
Shichibu Maru	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 20788.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companys' Act VII of 1850.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

FREE GIFT!
DIARY-1931
256 pages—one day a page
Apply with Four Annas postage stamps
Jalaldyn Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harison Road, Calcutta.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARDOA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Subh, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Raibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansts
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Surabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi	Sue
Dairen	(Tokio)	Frinciaco
Fenstien	Nagasaki	Sumaraang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Osaka	Tsatsan
Honkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rui de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. YABUKI,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVAL.
Nov. 11.
Gurmula, Mann, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 12.
Bandra, Braddly, Busreh.
Havildar, Martin, Calcutta.
Sumatra, Lavaguins, Java.

LOADING.
Nov. 12.
Steamer Balabangka for Genoa.
S S Gurmula:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gurmula, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.
S S Havildar:—The T M Coy's steamer Havildar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.
S S Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with same bottom cargo.
S S Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

TUESDAY, Nov. 11
ALEXANDRA DOCK
1 Fraenfels, Karachi 14-11 L E Ltd.
2 Ranpura, London, 15-11, M M & Co.
5 Piana, Trieste, 16-1, L T and M T.
6 Tango Maru, Kobe, 18-11 N Y Kaisha.
7 Sumatra Colombo 11-11 L T and M T.
8 City of Alexandra, Karachi 11-11 J Finlay and Co.
11 Castella, K'chi, 13-11, G T Co.
16 Silverlarch, New York, 14-11, Volkart Bros.
17 Runswick Workington 19-11 J Finlay and Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Jeff Davis Calcutta 13-11 L Edwards Ltd.
3 Bandra P Gulf, 12-11 M M and Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 14-11, M M and Co.
6 Chindwara Rangoon 13-11 M M and Co.
7 Howra Calcutta 16-11 M M and Co
8 Borneo Maru Japan 20-11 O S Kaisha
9 Mirzapore Japan 19-11 M M and Co.
10-11 Jalavihar N F N F Scindia S N Co.
12|13 Rajput, Rangoon, 16|11, T Morrison and Co.
A Jalaputra, Rangoon, 12-11, Scindia S N Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
G Janaki, Karachi, 12-11, The Malabar S S Co.
C Fager Bangkok 11-11 F F C & Co.
D Oostcappelle, M'Coast 14-11, Merchant S N Co.
E Talita, M'Coast 13-11, The Malabar, S S Co.
R Ahmedi, M'Coast, 14-11, S Hassum and Co.
L Kalavati Karachi 12-11 B S N Co.
N Jehangir, Jeddah, NF, T Morrison and Co.
P Khosrou N F N F T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Mantua 16-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macbride, 12-11-30, J F Co.
Circassia, 20-12-30, G T Co.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Sumatra 20-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Sturnfels 18-11-30 L Edward Ltd
Lichtenfels 25-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Venice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.
Potter 11-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Sovenkerk 7-12-30, E D Sassoon and Co
Konderkerk, 16-11-30, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 28-12-30, E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM DUNKIRK
Pikoe 13-11-30 M Maritime.
FROM GENOA
Genoa 21-11-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE
Gange 21-11-30 L T Co.
Fusijama 26-11-30 L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Mantua 28-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Tottori Maru 10-11-30, N Y Kaisha
Macedonia 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Vomachichi 10-11-30 L Edward Ltd.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Ranpura 15-11-30 P & O Co.
Ranswich 19-11-30 J F Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castala, 15-11,30, G T and Co.
California, 20-11-30, G T and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Silverlarch 14-11-30 Volkart Bros.
Salabangka, NF, T M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Fraunfels, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 14-11-30, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tango Maru 13-11-30 N Y K
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 18-11-30, M M and Co.
Borneo Maru 20-11-30 O S Kaisha
Mirzapore 19-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Chindwarah, N F, M M and Co.
Jalaputra, N F S S N Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N F, T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara N F, T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK
Fager N F F F C C.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir N F, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Ranpura 9331, Furlong P & O S N Co.
FOR WORKINGTON.
Ranswich 3955 Bawdon J F Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 4171, Kedley G T C.
FOR GENOA.
Silverlarch, 3085, Thomson, Volkart Bros.
Salabangka, 4,18' Lurflour, T M and Co.
FOR KARACHI
Fraunfels 4674, Zod, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tango Maru 4235 Uchino N Y K.
Mirzapore, 4135, Smith, P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru, 4261 Asow O S Kaisha
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela, 1932, Ramsay, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Rajput 3391 Crebbin T M and Co
Chindwara, 3307, Grahm, M M and Co.
Jalaputra, 3113, Truk, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Gazana 3191 Lamb M M and Co.
Howra 4086 Wardon, M M and Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou 3491 Beattie T M & Co
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara . 3722, MacLean, M M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara 3042 Wheeler T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK
Fager 661 Bredon, F F C. C.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 2157, Vollor, T M and Co.
Mirzapore, NF, P and O S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Gazana 9-11-30 M B and Co.
Howra N F, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Rajput N F, T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
Janaki, 10-11-30.
Ahmedi, 10-11-30.
Kalavati, 10-11-30.
Netravati, 10-11-30.
Sumatra, 11-11-30.

EXPORTS.
Nov. 11
S S Ranpura, for London:—25 cases Brisles, W H Brady and Co; 22 bales animal skins, L Hasaam; 18 bales animal skins, Cox and King's Ltd; 1 bales animal skin, A Abdulla and Co; 9 bales animal skin, Mirzaoff; 1 bale woollen carpet, Cox and King's Ltd; 1 cws brasswate, Thos. Cook and Sons; 105 cwts apricot, E Virji and Co.
For New York:—3 bales woollen carpets, M M and Co.
For Port Said:—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Marseilles:—500 cwts groundnuts, S M Kalgar and Co.
For Smyrna:—25 bales cotton yarn, C Pitambar.
S S Castalia for Liverpool:—27 bales wool raw, E Allimohmad; 6 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 16 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation; 4 bales wool raw, Shamji Mei; 56 bales wool raw, Bombay Co; 886 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 4 bales wool raw, G Gavbhichand; 80 bales wool raw, V Commercy; 7 bales wool raw, P Jamanadas; 68 bales cotton raw, Vakharia and Co.
For Marseilles:—16 cwts Sandalwood, S Nowroji and Co; 1 000 cwts groundnut kernels, K M Nathoo; 402 cwts Turmeric, E Virji and Co.
For Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Barcelona:—220 bales cotton raw Graham and Co; 250 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Fraenfels for Hamburg:—201 cwts Gum Kerava, J Meyer and Co; 880 bales cotton raw, Anglo Siam Corporation; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Stockholm:—1 000 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.
For Copenhagen:—100 bales Hemp, J N Kapadia and Sons.
For Antwerp:—1,000 cwts crushed bones, B Ardesher and Co; 315 cwts gum Arabics, N Moolji and Co; 29 bales wool raw, K Esmail; 5 bales hemp, M Nissim.
For Oporto:—50 bales hemp, M Nissim.
For Rotterdam:—5,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 3 cwts Linseed oil cakes, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw, Texxtile Products Ltd.
For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.
S S California for Glasgow:—7,000 cwts groundnut cakes, Steel Bros; 3,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo.
S S Silver Larch for New York:—5 pots Palma Rosa Oil, Volkart Bros.
For Genoa:—6,000 cwts groundnuts and 12,000 cwts Linseed, Steel Bros; 2,000 cwts Linseed and 2,000 cwts castor seed V Ladha and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, K Dave and and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S Pilsna for Trieste:—165 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw, G K Kalsha Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Pei-Ho for Haiphon:—4,000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—37 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 154 bales cotton raw, J Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kalsha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 1,700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kalsha Ltd.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kalsha Ltd.
S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—731 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kalsa Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.
Nov. 11.
S S Castalia, Agents G Tdg Co, from Liverpool:—240 bags China clay, 377 bags iron work, 80 bags boiler logging, 40 cases circulars, 50 cases boot protectors, 23 cases tallow, 20 cases bricks, 224 cases paper, 100 cases salt, 1,600 cases soap, 400 cases machinery, 80 cases bacon, 57 cases cottons, 380 cases E'ware, 500 loose drains, 201 bdles steels, 2775 bdles hoops, 2,200 bdles copper, 49 bdles circles, 29 bdles rivets, 40 cases lead, 476 cases tubes, 100 kegs paint, 32 kegs Lnd, 80 kegs Lub oil, 10 kegs Lub grease.
From Manchester:—386 cases machinery, 21 cases cotton yarn, 20 cases cotton goods, 90 cases paper, 3,000 bags soda ash, 1,003 pcs hoops.
From Glasgow:—55 bdles iron, 576 bdles tubes, 500 bdles plates, 450 cases Ale, 25 cases medicine, 80 cases beer, 329 whisky, 15 cases rum, 80 cases wine, 25 cases medicine, 130 cases Fuse, 325 loose liserns, 1,024 drums shelter.
S S Mirzapore, Agent M M and Co, from Kobe:—25 cases Glassware, 110 cases Camphor.
From Osoka:—15 cases gelatine, 380 cases glassware, 15 cases rubber goods, 87 cases cotton shirting, 59 drums coal tar.
From Shanghai:—100 bags beans, 75 cases cotton yarn, 56 cases raw silk, 1,313 cases tea.
From Hongkong:—35 cases cotton socks, 11 cases raw silk.
From Singapore:—86 bags damarbatu, 680 bags sago flour, 263 bags rattan, 40 bags ginger.
From Penang:—4.4 bags Pearl Tapioca, 125 slates tin, 25 bags sago flour.
From Colombo:—434 cases tea, 112 cases mattress fibres, 335 cases tallow, 90 dripping, 100 cases Latol.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Nov. 11.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September.
Khandesh	128	5,174
Central India	819	14,887
Barsi & Nagar	265	7,267
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2,138
Berar	183	24,800
Central Provinces	266	13,800
Total Oomras	1,658	72,066
Dholera	349	10,100
N.-W. Provinces	2,063	36,000
Rajputana		3,000
Sind-Punjab	680	9,000
Broach	121	1,700
Coompta & Dharwar	160	10,561
Westerns-Northerns	223	5,200
Coconada		10
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,000
Persian		....
American		4,100
Egyptian and African		26,100
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		100
Total	5,254	174,126

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 6th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year.
Europe	3 001	94,526
Japan & China	5,826	288,864
Coast Ports	125	3 876
Up-country by Rail		19,840
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		34 613
Total	9,044	417,353

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1930

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J 4

BARDOLI PEASANTS FIRM IN THEIR DETERMINATION

KARNATAK LEADERS' IMPRESSIONS.

Four Karnatak workers, Messrs B. N. Datar, V. V. Patil, D. P. Karmarkar and Dr. Kabbur, visited Bardoli taluka this week with a view to study first-hand the conditions prevalent in Bardoli. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, they said:—

"Our object in visiting Bardoli was to see things for ourselves and to make a close study of the conditions prevalent there. We visited Bardoli, Haripur, Vakaner, Afwa, Kadoda and many other villages in the Bardoli taluka. We had extensive talks with the brave people. We have returned wiser than we were.

DESERTED VILLAGES. —

"We passed through villages which contained houses which would be the envy of district towns elsewhere, but all deserted. The reports which have appeared in the Anglo-Indian press that people are returning to their villages and paying up their revenue are without foundation. Those who have deserted their villages have no idea of returning till they achieve their object.

"As we walked through the fields we came across heaps of corn burnt to ashes here and there. We also saw heaps of corn in the chowkies being sedulously guarded by the Police. Not a single farmer was to be seen in any of the fields and the crops were found in a neglected condition.

"We came into personal touch with the farmers who have migrated outside British territory. In spite of the many hardships which they are undergoing they looked cheerful and in their new found homes were hospitable to their guests. They have a soft corner for the Karnatak which they have come to know as being intensely devoted to Gandhiji. In places like Boria and Ghat the immigrants lived in improvised sheds even without sufficient roofing in some cases and exposed to the inclemency of the weather. We saw branches and leaves brought just then to construct a hut. An old woman displaying a baby in her hand, said: "Look, here is this baby 25 days old! Our people have come just now (It was 2 o'clock afternoon) from the woods where they had to bring twigs to thach the cottages" and she told us that they were prepared to continue the fight come what might. We also met an old, man, aged 65, who had paid up his taxes but was convicted on an alleged charge of picketing. He said, he was once loyal, subject of the British Government, but he had returned from prison thoroughly disillusioned. Wherever we went we found men and women equally determined not to pay a single pie till Bapuji ordered, was released from prison and ordered them to pay up.

"Their faith in 'Bapuji' and the 'Sardar' sustains them through all their difficulties.

"We shall not detail the police excesses, for they have fully appeared in the press.

"The peasants of Bardoli asked us with eagerness how the movement was going on in the Karnatak and when we told them of the Salt and Forest Satyagraha and the campaign of non-payment of grazing fees they were greatly delighted.

"When they were asked what help they required, they said, "The best way in which other parts of India can help us is to carry on the movement until success is attained.

"We hope that Bombay and other parts of the country will look to the pressing and immediate needs of the peasants of Bardoli who have left their dear hearths and homes to fight for the country's freedom."

TOOTH POWDER BOTTLE REMOVED.

—:o:—

Jailed Satyagrahi's House Searched.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Nov. 8.

The house of Sjt. Muljibhai Devchand Maniar, who is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and put in "C" Class, was searched by the police under the supervision of the Fozdar Mr. Rana and Jamadar Mr. Yusuf. Nothing incriminating was found. A bottle of tooth-powder of the Bengal Chemical Works was removed.

Mr. Bholanath Pandya's House Searched.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHLAL, Nov. 8.

The house of Sjt. Bholanath Kameshwar Pandya, brother of Sjt. Mohanlal K. Pandya, was attached yesterday at about 2 p.m. by the police under the supervision of the Circle Inspector and others. Articles worth Rs. 10 only were found and seized for revenue dues of Rs. 117. They got 48 maunds of paddy sold by one Patel who was tilling land for Sjt. Bholanath and recovered something more. For the remaining amount that Patel was requested to make an agreement and a full receipt for the land revenue dues of Sjt. Bholanath was handed over to him.

An Accident.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 9.

Mr. Mohanlal Shah, the Mamlatdar of Borsad, better known as "Chhota Commissioner", was returning to Borsad yesterday at 9 p.m. when a "pujaran" named Jamna Gosai, who was also returning home, came under his motor lorry by accident. As her one leg is fractured, she is removed to the hospital.

PLEADERS TO TOUR VILLAGES.

—:o:—

And See Things For Themselves

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9.

Anglo-Indian propaganda is going to be met with by a rejoinder of Ahmedabad pleaders, as some of them under the leadership of Messrs. Patvari and Bhailal Patel have decided to visit the villages of Gujarat.

They will first visit those villages where no-tax campaign has been launched. Not only will they take the statements, etc., of the parties concerned, but they have also decided to give the widest publication to facts.

A DHED ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

Removed To Ahmedabad Congress Hospital.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HIRAPUR (Ahmedabad), Nov. 6.

The Mamlatdar of the Daskroi Taluka, Mr. Vasudev, has sent a party of Pathans to the village of Hirapur to stop the peasants from taking away their goods. The Pathans on the 5th instant had gone to the place where the Dheds reside and tried to snatch away fuel from one of the houses. The owner of the house who was sick, got up from his bed with difficulty and remonstrated to the Pathans not to take away a poor man's fuel, but one of them is, alleged to have given him a blow with a 'dharia' on his shoulder. This created a great sensation in the village and in no time a crowd assembled there. Two khadi workers named Naranji and Manilal Patel rushed to the scene and treated the poor Dhed.

The news of this incident was immediately communicated to the office of the Gujarat Prantic Samiti. Sjt. Trikamlal arrived here from Ahmedabad and removed him the next day to the Congress Hospital at Ahmedabad, where he is still under treatment.

This Dhed has neither to pay any arrears of land revenue nor has he broken any law or taken any part in the movement.

Kareli Volunteers Sentenced.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Nov 8.

Sjt. Vadilal Shah, a prominent worker of Jambusar Taluka and other volunteers who were arrested long ago, were tried to-day and were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. This batch contains volunteers from Kareli also. It should be noted here that Sjt. Vadilal was detained for about four months in sub-jail owing to the occasional postponement of trial. Sjt. Ratilal Shivlal a national worker from Broach who also arrested for the same offence was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The trial of Sjt. Hunmatlal Gandhi, the leader of the local youths, is postponed to November 10.

Mr. Brailsford and Miraben during the former's tour in Gujarat.

LAMB: The quality of mercy is not strained; It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven.
LION: "Go ahead I am prepared to hear you."

BHILS' DISCONTENT OVER "ANNAVARI."

—:o:—

Picketing Continues.

(From a Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Nov. 8.

Talatis hav affixed Government circulars on village office wall in all villages wherein they have assessed khariff crop at eight annas while in reality it is not more than one anna. The members of the local Bhil Seva Mandal who hope still that Government will take a sensible view of the situation, are persuading Bhills to apply to the Government for revision of Annavari. But Congress volunteers are busy making and elaborating arrangements for propaganda—a number of Bhill volunteers are ready for this work.

A police constable was found threatening Bhils of Kharwani for taking part in the Congress meeting and giving shelter to Congress volunteers.

Mr. Chandrakant Joshi, the second editor of the local Congress bulletin was sentenced to four months' R.I.

Picketing is going on as before at both foreign cloth shops and liquor shops but no picketer is arrested for last several days.

NO TODDY ANY MORE.

—:o:—

Resolution Of Sunni Jamat Of Anavala.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BILIMORA, Nov. 9.

The Sunni Jamat of the Muslaman community of the village of Anavala in the Mahuva Taluka of Navsari has passed yesterday the following resolution:—

"This Sunni Jamat of Anavala resolves that no member shall drink 'toddy' (country liquor) hereafter, as it is also forbidden by Islam, and if any member is found doing so will be punished according to Shariat and recommends that no member shall assist any licensee dealing in 'toddy' or liquor".

National Flag Burned.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAMARKHA (Anand), Nov. 7.

Two lathi policemen, it is alleged assaulted a gentleman named Purshottam Nathabhai and chased him. On account of lathi blows his neck is swollen. Then coming to the bazaar they are alleged to have given lathi blows to Shankarbhai Samabhai and his neighbour Babarbhai and also his guest Dahyabhai of Aranj. Then the police party went to the house of a 'panwala' Dahyabhai Shantilal and surrounding the house ordered him to come out. When he came out he was taken to the bazaar and it is alleged assaulted.

Munshi Fozdar and the talati of the village went round, enquired about the "agitators" and took down the names of some of them.

The police in the meanwhile were engaged in scratching out the 'Swaraj Sutras (mottos)' imprinted on the walls and applied tar to the signboards of the camp.

The Fozdar with the help of a Ravania named Mela Natta hauled down the national flag hoisted on a 'nim' tree in the Gandhi Chowk, and burnt it.

During their raid, many persons were beaten. The names of the persons injured are as follows:—

(1) Purshottam Nathabhai, (2) Dahyabhai Somabhai, (3) Babarbhai Ichhabhai, (4) Shankarbhai Somabhai, (5) Lallobhai Gokalbhai, (6) Soni Vrajlal Gordhan, (7) Nanalal Gordhan, (8) Chunilal Gordhan, (9) Soni Mohanlal Padamsi, (10) Dahyabhai Becharbhai and (11) Lala Peta, a tailor.

AFRIDIS DEBARRED FROM BRITISH TERRITORY.

—:o:—

Deputy Commissioner's Proclamation.

INTERCOURSE AND COMMUNICATION PROHIBITED

PESHAWAR, Nov. 10.

The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar recently issued the following Proclamation. Whereas the following Sections of Afridi Tribes (1) Quambarkhels, (2) Malikdinkhels, (3) Tirahwal Kukikhels, (4) Zakhkhels, (5) Kamarai, (6) Zipah, (7) Akkahel and (8) Tirah Adamkhels have acted in a manner hostile to the British Government, it is hereby directed in exercise of the Provisions under Section 21 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation and by and with the Authority of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province that all members of the said sections be debarred from access to British India, all or any members of the said sections be made liable for arrest wherever they may be found and detained for safe custody, all movable property belonging to any members of the said sections may be liable for attachment and forfeiture and all persons within the limits of British India are hereby prohibited from intercourse or communication of any kind whatsoever with any member of the said sections. An explanatory note adds that intercourse and communication include supply, shelter, food, drink, clothes, arms, ammunition, storage, forage, means of conveyance, information and assistance to evade apprehension.—A. P.

ALLAHABUX YUSSUFI IN PESHAWAR LOCK-UP

—:o:—

Frontier Workers' Appeal Against Conviction.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 10.

Allahbux Yussufi, Assistant Secretary, Frontier Khilafat Committee and Secretary, All-India Khilafat Committee, who was recently arrested in Bombay for alleged publication of the proscribed booked called "Frontier Tragedy" was brought here today and sent to the Peshawar Jail to await his trial under Section 124 (A).

Captain Cobb, City Magistrate sentenced eleven picketers recently arrested under picketing ordinance to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

It is understood that prominent workers of the Frontier Congress Bharat Sabha like Dr. Gosn Mr. Amircha Amirchand, and few others have filed an appeal in the Sessions Court, Peshawar, against their convictions and sentence under the various sections of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The appeal is expected to be heard during the first week of December 1930.

The Frontier Khilafat Committee has recommended Maulana as President for the coming All India Khilafat Conference to be held at Karachi in February 1931.—A. P.

COMMON NATIVE POLICY

—:o:—

Questions In The Commons

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons Brig.-General Clifton Brown asked whether the Government intended to pursue a common Native policy throughout the Dominions and the Colonies in Africa, and whether in future, Lord Passfield was prepared to consult South Africa before issuing statements on Native policy, which may affect and disturb the conditions already existing in that Dominion and elsewhere.

Mr. Lunn in the course of a written reply said that the various Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories in Africa for which the British Government had the final responsibility differed widely from each other, but His Majesty's Government desired that, as far as local circumstances permitted, a common policy in native affairs should be followed. Government further desired to have the fullest possible consultation with the Governments of several Dominions for all matters of common concern, it being understood that each part of the British Commonwealth must necessarily determine within the territories for which it was responsible, the policy which, in its judgment, best suited the circumstances of each case.—Reuter.

THE LONG ARM OF CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

Extends To Dharwar, Bijapur And Kanara Districts.

An extraordinary issue of the Bombay Government Gazette published on Monday contains the following Notification:—

Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that certain bodies of persons heretofore or at present known as Congress Committees, Satyagraha Mandals, Hindustan Seva Dals, Youth Leagues, Youth League Associations, Kastanivarak Sanghs, or by some other names, more particularly specified or described in the schedule hereto annexed or having their headquarters in, or operating from or in places or areas also specified or described in the schedule, whether ostensibly dissolved and purporting to operate or work through or under a person called a dictator or not, and also certain bodies known by the name of volunteers operating or working under the general direction and management of the bodies mentioned above or under a dictator, hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said associations" are engaged in organizing or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order;

Now, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that every one of the said associations whether continuing under the same or altered names and every branch thereof, established, maintained, operating or working in any place or area in the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara are unlawful associations within the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Dharwar; The Karnatak Satyagraha Mandal, or the Dharwar Satyagraha Mandal, Dharwar; The District Congress Committee, Dharwar; The Karnatak Satyagraha Mandal, Hubli; The Hubli Taluka Congress Committee, Hubli; The Hindustani Seva Dal, Hubli; The Tilak Granthalaya, Hubli; The Byadgi Congress Committee, Byadgi; The Gadag Taluka Congress Committee, Gadag; The Betgeri Congress Committee, Betgeri; The Hangal Taluka Congress Committee, Hangal.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

The District Congress Committee, Bijapur; The Bagalkot Taluka; Congress Committee, Bagalkot; The Congress Committee, Guligali; The Badami Taluka Congress Committee, Guledgud; The Hungund Taluka Congress Committee, Hungund; The Muddebihal Taluka Congress Committee, Muddebihal; The Hindustani Seva Dal, Bagalkot Branch, Bagalkot; The Youth League Association, Bagalkot; The Youth League, Bijapur; The Satagraha Volunteers Camp, Bijapur; The Satyagraha Volunteers Camp, Bagalkot, Th Rayat Kastanivarak Sangh, Chadchan.

KANARA DISTRICT.

The District Congress Committee, Honavar; The Honavar Taluka Congress Committee, Honavar; The General Committee of the Tupper Hall, Honavar.

SATYAGRAHA SUB-CHHAVNI OF KURLA DECLARED ILLEGAL.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that certain bodies of persons having their headquarters in, or operating from, the place at present known as the Satyagraha Sub-Chavni of Kurla, are engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order;

Now in exercise of the powers confered by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908) the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that every combination or body of persons owning, occupying, managing, resorting to or frequenting the said Sub-Chhavni is an unlawful assocation within the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

GAGGING OF THE PRESS

What The Police Commissioner Meant.

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

The Associated Press of India understands, after discussion with the authorities concerned, that the purpose of the warning to the Press recently issued by the Commissioner of Police was not to prevent the publication of news regarding events that had occurred or of news of obviously general interest with regard to the activities of Congress or other bodies, but the warning was directed against undue advertisement of the propagandist activities and programmes of bodies declared unlawful, inasmuch as such advertisement is calculated to lead to breaches of the law, conflict with the authorities and the promotion of unconstitutional agitation.—A. P.

SHIRODA SALT DEPOT RAIDED.

—:o:—

Ten Persons Arrested.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIRODA, Nov. 9.

The salt-depot at Shiroda was raided this morning, at 7 a.m., by the villagers of Aravali, Shiroda and Kedi. The first salt-raid was made on the 12th May. Afterwards nearly four times the salt-depot at Shiroda was raided. This morning nearly 2,000 villagers went to salt-depot and it was raided. More than one thousand maunds of salt was taken away by them. Ten persons including Mr. Achrekar were arrested. Mr. Vithal Nana Gavde is a prominent villager in the arrested persons.

—:o:—

PEN APPOINTS NEW DICTATOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PEN, Nov. 10.

Pen Bhag Congress Committee and Taluka Congress Committee, Pen have unanimously appointed Sjt. Shridhar Ramchandra Agharkar as "dictator" for Pen taluka.

NAMPUR LEADER JAILED.

—:o:—

Use Khadi, He Says.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Nov. 10.

Sardar Narharshet of Nampur, a veteran leader, was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment in B class and Rs. 1,000 fine, in default one and half month simple imprisonment by Malegaon Magistrate under the Sixth Ordinance. Sardar Narharshet was honoured and garlanded by public. He, in return, exhorted public to use Khadi.

FACILITIES TO MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" ACCUSED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Horrabin sought information regarding facilities granted to the accused in Meerut Trial for preparation of defence and asserted that their correspondence with their friends in Britain were interfered with. Mr. Benn said: "All usual facilities are being afforded and rules regarding their correspondence are those generally applied in the Province to persons undergoing trial."—Reuter.

The dates provisionally fixed for the next session of the Chamber at New Delhi are 6th, 7th, 9th and 11th February 1931.—A. P.

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